

Changes in Federal Support for Academic S&E and R&D Activities Since the 1970s

Special Report

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CONTENTS

<i>Section</i>	<i>Page</i>
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	iii
THE ISSUE	1
REPORT CONTENTS AND DEFINITIONS	3
Sidebar: Definitions of Federal Funding Categories	4
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	5
NUMBER OF ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING FEDERAL S&E SUPPORT	7
Sidebar: 1994 Carnegie Classification of Academic Institutions	8
CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SUPPORTED, BY SELECTED CARNEGIE GROUP	11
Research, doctorate-granting and medical institutions	11
Two-year institutions	13
All other Carnegie institutions	13
SHARE OF SUPPORT TO SELECTED CARNEGIE GROUPS	15
SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS OF FEDERAL S&E SUPPORT	17
FEDERAL AGENCIES PROVIDING ACADEMIC S&E SUPPORT	19
Number of institutions receiving S&E Support	19
Number of institutions receiving R&D Support	20
Number of institutions receiving “other S&E support”	20
Percentage of supported institutions receiving R&D funding	21
Total institutions supported during FYs 1971–2000 and number of years institutions received support	21
Shifts in funding for S&E support	22
R&D support to Carnegie groups	23
“Other S&E support” to Carnegie groups	23
CONCLUSION	25
TECHNICAL NOTE	27
APPENDIX A: FEDERAL S&E SUPPORT TO HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES	29
APPENDIX B: STATISTICAL TABLES	33

THE ISSUE

... it is clear that a portion of the funds expended by the National Science Foundation should be used to strengthen the weaker, but promising, colleges and universities, and thus to increase our total scientific potential. (*Science and Public Policy* (The Steelman Report): Part One—Science for the Nation, IV. A National Science Program, p.34. 1947)

Competing perspectives and national policies on the geographic and institutional distribution patterns for federal academic research awards have existed since at least the onset of the post-World War II social contract between the federal government and America's research universities. ("Policy Agendas and the Distribution of Federal Academic R&D Awards," paper

presented by Irwin Feller at the Association for Policy Analysts and Management Annual Research Conference, November 4, 1999)

Federal science policy has long sought to strike a balance between supporting the best academic research proposals and nurturing the development of talent in all locations.¹ The former tends to be institutionally concentrated; the latter is distributed across many universities and colleges. The longstanding concern about this inherent tension is well illustrated by these two quotations, separated by nearly half a century. The issue has engendered periodic discussions about the institutional distribution of Federal funds for all academic science and engineering (S&E) and for research and development (R&D).

¹ The National Science Foundation Act of 1950, creating the Foundation, states, "[I]t shall be an objective of the Foundation to strengthen research and education in the sciences, including independent research by individuals, throughout the United States, and to avoid undue concentration of such research and education."

REPORT CONTENT AND DEFINITIONS

To provide a context for future discussions of this issue, this report examines data on trends in Federal support of academic S&E activity during the past three decades, from fiscal year (FY) 1971 to FY 2000. It differentiates between trends in R&D support (including support for R&D plant) and trends in other, non-R&D types of S&E support identified below and referred to hereafter as “other S&E support.”² It also considers trends for different types of academic institutions over this period, in terms of the number receiving Federal funding and the share of funds received. (See the Technical Note at the end of the report for a discussion about the group of institutions that is the basis for this report.) Finally, it discusses shifts in the focus of Federal support between R&D and all other types of S&E activities. These trends are examined in the aggregate and also for selected Federal agencies that are major sources of academic S&E funding.

In its congressionally mandated annual Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, the National Science Foundation (NSF) collects statistical data from about 18 agencies that account for virtually all Federal R&D support at academic institutions. In addition to annual Detailed Statistical Tables summarizing each survey year, the most current and updated data are contained in NSF’s WebCASPAR data system (available at <http://www.caspar.nsf.gov/>)—the source of the information for this study.

NSF collects data for the following six categories of S&E support: conduct of R&D; R&D plant; facilities and equipment for S&E instruction; fellowships, traineeships, and training grants; general support for S&E; and other S&E activities. These categories are defined in the sidebar “Definitions of Federal Funding Categories”³ on the following page.

² The concept of Federal S&E support in this paper differs from several alternative concepts that have been introduced in recent years to isolate and describe fractions of Federal support that could be associated with scientific achievement and technological progress, including the concept of the Federal Science and Technology (S&T) budget. For a description of these concepts, see the sidebar “The Federal Science and Technology Budget and Related Concepts” in National Science Board, 2002, *Science and Engineering Indicators—2002*, NSB-02-1, Arlington, VA: National Science Foundation.

³ The line between R&D and non-R&D S&E activities is often blurred. Research and teaching are often integrated. Funds are frequently provided for general or multiple uses that sometimes include research. The four activities under “other S&E support” are less directly related to R&D and more directly related to instruction than either the conduct of R&D or R&D plant. Therefore, for this analysis, they have been grouped and classified as “other S&E support” to differentiate them from more direct R&D activities.

Definitions of Federal Funding Categories

R&D

- **R&D**—includes all research activities, both basic and applied, and all development activities that are supported at universities and colleges. Demonstration projects conducted to discover whether a technology or method is workable are considered to be within the scope of R&D if their objective is to produce new information within a specific time period.
- **R&D plant**—includes projects with the main objective of providing support for the construction, acquisition, renovation, modification, repair, or rental of facilities, land, works, or fixed equipment for use in S&E R&D. A facility is interpreted broadly to be any physical resource important to the conduct of R&D. Excluded are expendable research equipment and office furniture and equipment.

“Other S&E Support”

- **Facilities and equipment for S&E instruction**—include all programs whose main purpose is providing support for the construction, acquisition, renovation, modification, repair, or rental of facilities, land, works, or equipment for use in instruction in S&E.

- **Fellowships, traineeships, and training grants**—include all fellowship, traineeship, and training grant programs that are directed primarily toward the development and maintenance of S&E personnel resources.
- **General support for S&E**—includes programs that support nonspecific or generalized purposes related to scientific research and education. Such projects are generally oriented toward academic departments, institutes, or institutions as a whole. The support offered in this area ranges from that provided without any specification of purpose (other than that the funds be used for scientific projects) to that provided for activities within a specified field of S&E without a specific purpose.
- **Other S&E activities**—are those academic S&E activities that cannot be assigned to any of the preceding five categories, including support for scientific conferences, teacher institutes, and activities aimed at increasing the scientific knowledge of precollege and undergraduate students.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The nature of Federal academic S&E support changed dramatically over the past three decades, with a shift in emphasis toward R&D support and away from “other S&E support.” Although Federal funds for R&D support increased, in real dollars, threefold since FY 1971, funds for “other S&E support” were lower in FY 2000 than in FY 1971. (See appendix table 7.) Along with this shift in emphasis, and most likely as a consequence of it, fewer academic institutions received Federal S&E funds in FY 2000 than in the early 1970s. (See appendix table 1.) Academic institutions receiving Federal S&E funds today are much more likely to be receiving support for R&D than they were 30 years ago. In FY 2000, about 80 percent of the academic institutions with Federal S&E support received support for R&D activities compared with less than 50 percent in the early 1970s. (See appendix table 2.)

Most of the changes in the number of institutions supported and the character of activities supported occurred in 2-year, master’s-granting, and baccalaureate-granting institutions; that is, those not classified by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching as research, doctorate-granting, or freestanding medical institutions.⁴ (See appendix table 1.) All research universities, most doctorate-granting institutions, and about half of medical institutions received Federal support for R&D activities in each of the 30 years between FY 1971 and FY 2000. (See appendix table 3.) The other institutions, many of which stopped receiving Federal S&E

support in the 1970s and early 1980s, may have needed to improve their capacity to conduct R&D to compete for and obtain Federal S&E funds.

The most dramatic changes occurred between the early 1970s and early 1980s. During that period, the number of academic institutions receiving Federal S&E support fell by nearly half. (See appendix table 1.) In addition only 45 percent of all recipient institutions had Federal R&D funds in the early 1970s, compared to almost 90 percent by FY 1983. During the remainder of the 1980s, the percentage of Federal support recipients with R&D funds declined to 68 percent in FY 1989, then rose and fluctuated between 70 and 80 percent in the 1990s. (See appendix table 2.) After FY 1983, the number of 2-year, master’s-granting, and baccalaureate-granting institutions receiving Federal S&E support began to increase. However, the level never reached that of the early 1970s. (See appendix table 1.)

The sharp decline in the number of institutions receiving Federal S&E support that occurred between the early 1970s and early 1980s was primarily the result of declines in the number supported by the two largest funders, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and NSF. The decline in the number supported by NSF, which provided “other S&E support” to the largest number of institutions during the 1970s, was particularly dramatic, falling about 80 percent during the period. (See appendix table 9.)

Underlying these trends in the number of recipient institutions was a shifting balance in the nature of available Federal S&E funds. The FY 1971–83 period was characterized by a growing emphasis on Federal support of R&D and a decline in support of other S&E activities. This shift in emphasis started with the cancellation in the early 1970s of a number of Federal institutional support programs. These programs provided funds for activities such as facilities renovation and construction and for creation of centers of excellence in science through broadscale program development at different levels within academic institutions. The programs were cancelled because the Office of Management and Budget believed they were inappropriate at a time of perceived excess capacity in the academic sector and slower growth in

⁴ The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has clustered institutions with similar programs and purposes to better describe the diverse set of traditional institutions serving various needs. Although a new Carnegie Classification was released in 2000, this analysis uses the 1994 Carnegie Classification. The approximate number belonging to each Carnegie classification in 1994, abbreviations for the classifications, and definitions of the 1994 Carnegie Classifications can be found in the Sidebar, *1994 Carnegie Classification of Academic Institutions*, in the next section. The number of institutions in some categories differ slightly from those published in *Science and Engineering Indicators 2002* because of differences in institutional reporting in the survey used for this study. The new 2000 categories combine research and doctorate-granting universities and do not take into account the amount of research support different institutions have received. Although a number of institutions may have changed Carnegie groups within the past three decades, this analysis places each institution into a specific Carnegie group according to its classification in 1994 (including changes made by Carnegie shortly after the initial classification).

Federal research funding. The proportion of Federal S&E dollars directed toward R&D activities at universities and colleges increased steadily during this period, from 67 percent to 89 percent. After FY 1983, the R&D share remained fairly stable. This change in emphasis in the early period occurred primarily in HHS, NSF, and the Department of Agriculture (USDA), and somewhat at the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) rather than in all the Federal agencies providing academic S&E support. (See appendix table 6.)

Although the number of 2-year, 4-year, and master's-level institutions with Federal S&E support fluctuated considerably over the past three decades, the actual share of Federal funds they receive increased only slightly. All of this relative increase occurred after FY 1985, offset by declining shares for the research universities and the larger doctorate-granting (doctorate 1) institutions; smaller doctorate-granting (doctorate 2) institutions had a small share increase and freestanding medical institutions a substantial one. (See appendix table 5.)

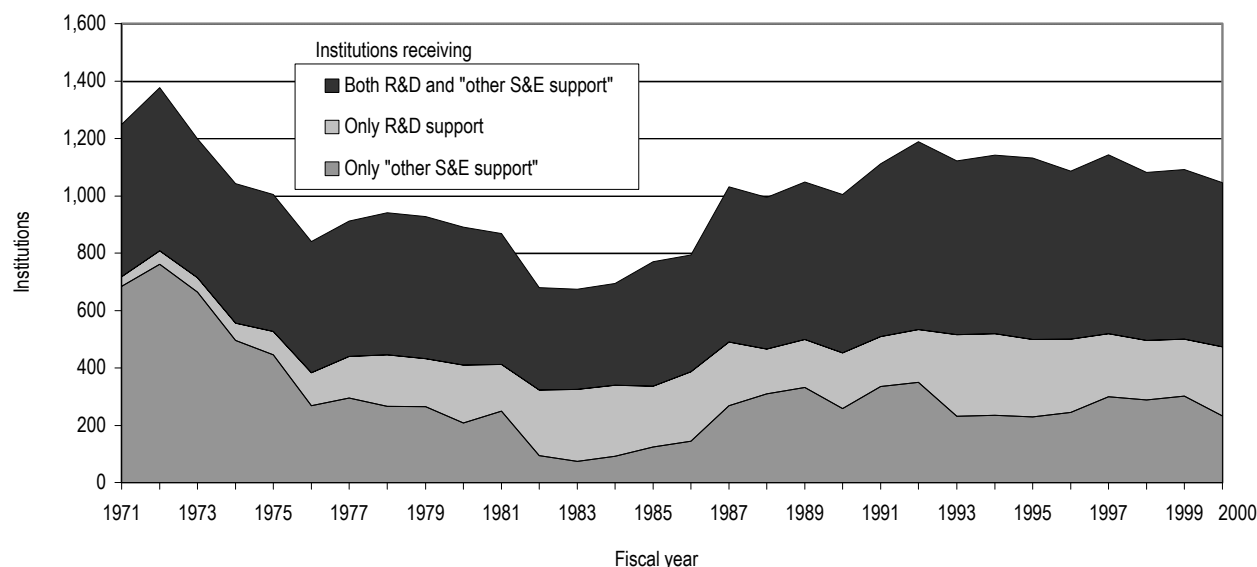
NUMBER OF ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING FEDERAL S&E SUPPORT

When the 1994 Carnegie Classification was completed, there were approximately 3,400 accredited degree-granting institutions of higher education in the United States.⁵ (See the Sidebar below, *1994 Carnegie Classification of Academic Institutions*, for definitions of the 1994 Carnegie Classifications.) Many of these never received Federal S&E support, and among those that did, many received it infrequently. The Federal Government provided S&E support to 1,248 academic institutions in FY 1971 and to 1,046 institutions in FY 2000. The intervening period was characterized by considerable fluctuation in the number of institutions receiving Federal S&E funds. (See figure 1 and appendix table 1.) After reaching its peak for the entire period in FY 1972 (1,378), the number of recipient institutions declined, reaching a low of 674 in FY 1983, less than half the number at its peak. After FY 1983, the number of institutions receiving Federal support increased, reaching a high of

1,188 in FY 1992 and fluctuating between approximately 1,050 and 1,150 thereafter.

These overall trends mask key differences in the number of academic institutions receiving Federal R&D support, as opposed to those receiving “other S&E support.” The number of institutions receiving only R&D dollars increased from a low of 33 in FY 1971 to 251 in FY 1983 and then fluctuated between 157 and 284 during the rest of the period. In contrast, the number receiving only “other S&E support” declined from a high of 761 in FY 1972 to a low of 74 in FY 1983, then increased to 332 in FY 1989, and fluctuated between 230 and 349 thereafter. The number of institutions receiving Federal support for both broad types of activities declined less dramatically—from a high of 569 in FY 1972 to a low of 349 in FY 1983—before beginning a trend characterized by a general increase to 654 in FY 1992 followed by fluctuations between 572 and 632. (See figure 1.)

Figure 1. Number of academic institutions receiving Federal S&E support, by type of support: FY 1971–2000



NOTE: S&E support includes R&D support (both R&D and R&D plant) and "other S&E support" (facilities and equipment for S&E instruction; fellowships, traineeships, and training grants; general support for S&E; and other S&E activities).

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, as reported in WebCASPAR data system (available at <<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>>).

⁵ This count does not include a number of private for-profit institutions and unaccredited institutions offering training in specialized areas such as cosmetology, air conditioning maintenance, and the like.

1994 Carnegie Classification of Academic Institutions

R1—Research universities 1 (89) offer a full range of baccalaureate programs, are committed to graduate education through the doctorate level, award 50 or more doctoral degrees, and receive \$40 million or more in Federal research support annually.

R2—Research universities 2 (37) are the same as research universities 1, except that they receive between \$15.5 million and \$40 million in Federal research support annually.

D1—Doctorate-granting institutions 1 (52) offer a full range of baccalaureate programs, are committed to graduate education through the doctoral degree, and award 40 or more doctoral degrees annually in at least five academic disciplines.

D2—Doctorate-granting institutions 2 (55) award 20 or more doctoral degrees annually in at least one discipline or 10 or more doctoral degrees in three disciplines.

MED—Medical institutions (57) are freestanding medical schools.

C1—Master's or comprehensive universities and colleges 1 (438) offer baccalaureate programs and, with few exceptions, graduate education through master's degrees. More than 50 percent of their bachelor's degrees are awarded in two or more occupational or professional disciplines, such as engineering and business administration. All of the institutions in this group enroll at least 2,500 students.

C2—Master's or comprehensive universities and colleges 2 (91) enroll between 1,500 and 2,500 students.

LA1—Baccalaureate or liberal arts colleges 1 (162) are highly selective, primarily undergraduate colleges that award more than 40 percent of their bachelor's degrees in the liberal arts and science fields.

LA2—Baccalaureate or liberal arts colleges 2 (450) award fewer than 40 percent of their degrees in the liberal arts and science fields and are less restrictive in admissions than baccalaureate colleges 1.

2-year—Associate of arts colleges (approximately 1,500) offer certificate or degree programs through the associate degree level and, with few exceptions, offer no bachelor's degrees.

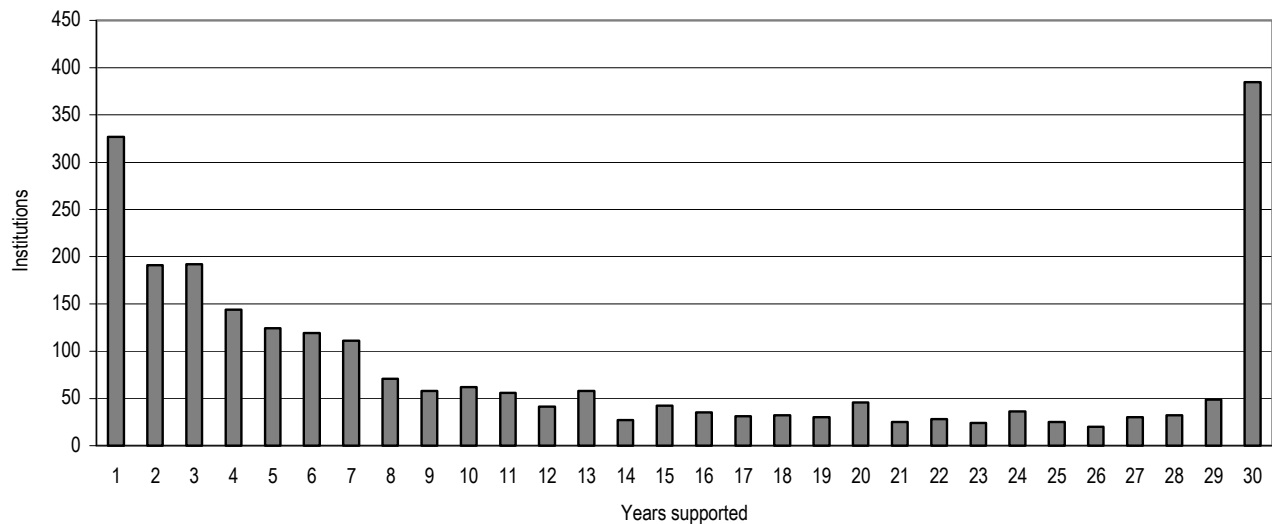
Other—Professional schools and other specialized institutions (approximately 700) offer degrees ranging from bachelor's to doctoral. At least 50 percent of the degrees awarded by these institutions are in single specialized fields. Institutions include theological seminaries, Bible colleges, and other institutions offering degrees in religion; health profession schools; law schools; engineering and technology schools; business and management schools; art, music, and design schools; teachers' colleges; and corporate-sponsored institutions.

Between 1971 and 1983, there was a substantial increase in the percentage of institutions receiving Federal R&D support. At the beginning of the 1970s, only 45 percent of the institutions receiving Federal S&E support received funds for R&D. By FY 1983, almost 90 percent of the supported institutions received R&D funds, although this percentage decreased thereafter. During the 1990s, 70 to 80 percent of supported institutions received R&D funds. (See appendix table 2.)

In summary, a shift in Federal support of S&E activities at academic institutions occurred over the past three decades. Fewer institutions are being supported overall, and greater emphasis is being placed on R&D funding, either alone or in concert with broader S&E funding.

The data also indicate that Federal support was episodic for many academic institutions. During the 30-year period between FY 1971 and FY 2000, an aggregate of more than 2,400 academic institutions received some form of Federal S&E support. However, most of these institutions did not receive support continually throughout the period. (See figure 2 and appendix table 3.) Most received support in less than half of the period (depending on the type of support being considered), and 40 to 50 percent were supported in 5 years or less. (See figure 3.) Only 21 to 27 percent of institutions receiving Federal support received it in more than 20 of the 30 years in the period. The extent of the continuity of support for an institution was often related to its Carnegie Classification, as the next section shows.

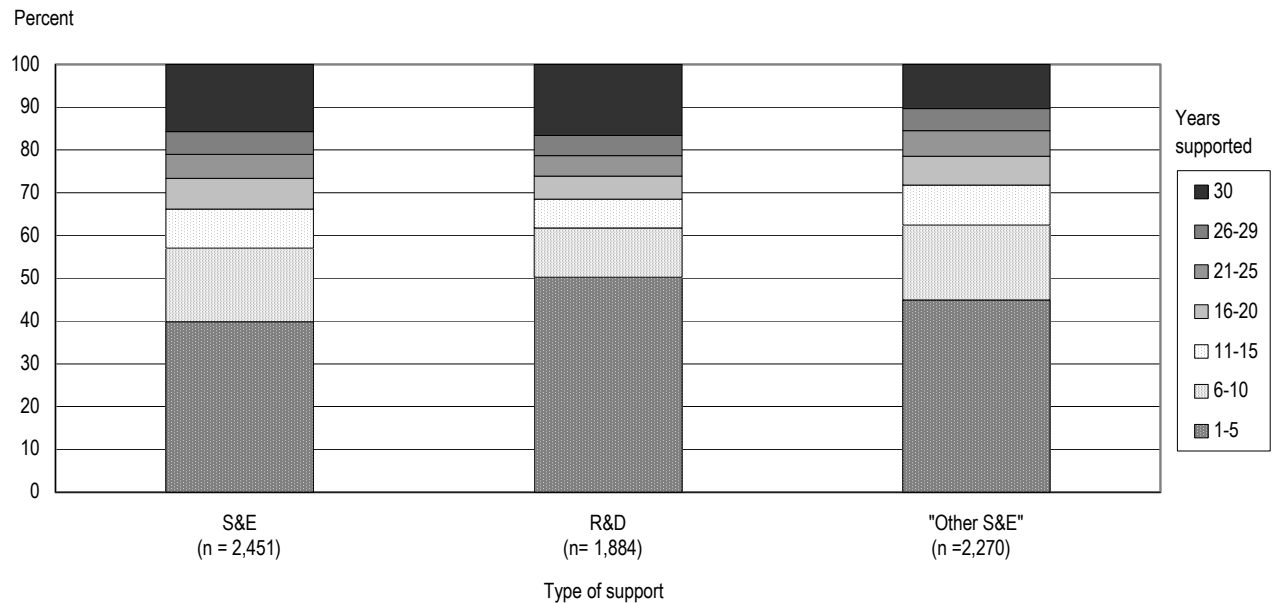
Figure 2. Distribution of the 2,451 academic institutions receiving any Federal S&E support in FY 1971 to 2000, by number of years supported during the period



NOTE: S&E support includes R&D support (both R&D and R&D plant) and "other S&E support" (facilities and equipment for S&E instruction; fellowships, traineeships, and training grants; general support for S&E; and other S&E activities).

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, as reported in WebCASPAr data system (available at <<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>>).

Figure 3. Distribution of academic institutions receiving Federal S&E support in FY 1971 to 2000, by number of years supported during the period, by type of support



NOTE: S&E support includes R&D support (both R&D and R&D plant) and "other S&E support" (facilities and equipment for S&E instruction; fellowships, traineeships, and training grants; general support for S&E; and other S&E activities).

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, as reported in WebCASPAr data system (available at <<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>>).

CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SUPPORTED, BY SELECTED CARNEGIE GROUP

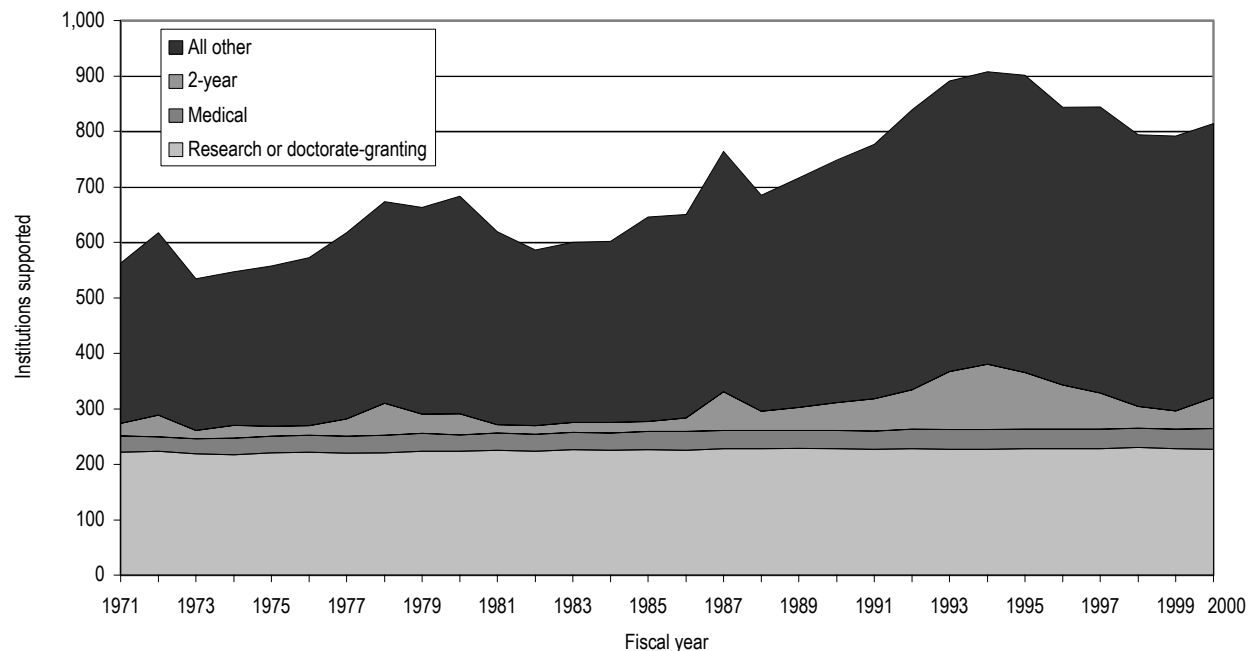
For this analysis, academic institutions are divided into three broad Carnegie groups: (1) research, doctorate-granting, and freestanding medical institutions; (2) 2-year colleges; and (3) all other Carnegie institutions (comprehensive universities and colleges, liberal arts colleges, and professional schools and other specialized institutions). Most of the year-to-year change in the number of institutions receiving Federal R&D or “other S&E support” occurred in the second and third groups, particularly in the third group. (See Appendix A, “Federal S&E Support to Historically Black Colleges and Universities” for a discussion of trends in support to this special group of institutions.)

Research, doctorate-granting, and medical institutions. Little variation existed in the number of research, doctorate-granting, and freestanding medical institutions receiving Federal S&E support during the FY 1971–2000

period. The number with Federal R&D support ranged from 246 to 265. (See figure 4.) The number receiving “other S&E support” ranged from 222 to 259. (See figure 5 and for a detailed breakout by Carnegie classification of the number of institutions receiving R&D or “other S&E support” each year between FY 1971 and FY 2000, see appendix table 1.) During this period, all of the major research universities (89 Carnegie research 1 and 37 research 2 institutions) received support for R&D every year. All of the research 1 institutions and all but two of the research 2 institutions also received “other S&E support” every year. (See appendix table 3 for the number of years institutions within specific Carnegie classifications received support during the 30-year period between FY 1971 and FY 2000.)

Doctorate-granting universities also consistently received Federal R&D support. Among the 52 Carnegie

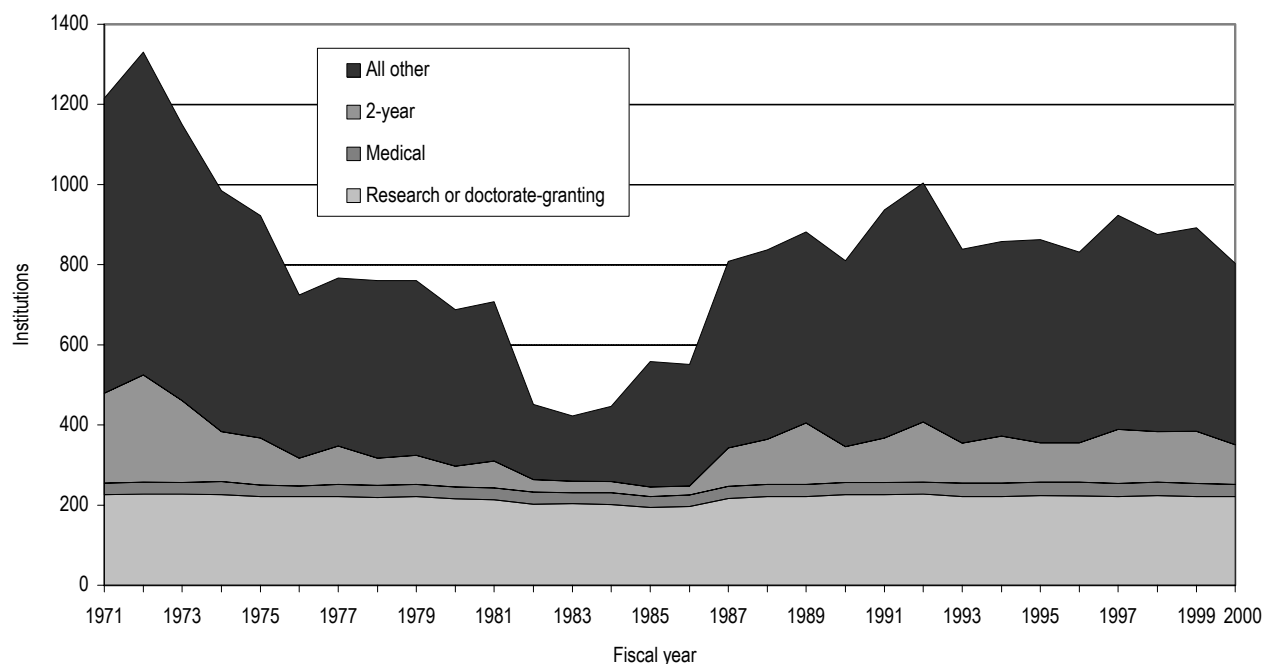
Figure 4. Number of academic institutions receiving Federal R&D support, by selected 1994 Carnegie group: FY 1971–2000



NOTES: R&D support includes support for both R&D and R&D plant. All other institutions include master's or comprehensive universities and colleges, baccalaureate or liberal arts colleges, professional schools and other specialized institutions, and any unclassified institutions of higher education.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, as reported in WebCASPAS data system (available at <<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>>).

Figure 5. Number of academic insitutions receiving Federal "other S&E support," by selected 1994 Carnegie group: FY 1971–2000



NOTES: "Other S&E support" includes support for facilities and equipment for S&E instruction; fellowships, traineeships, and training grants; general support for S&E; and other S&E activities. All other institutions include master's or comprehensive universities and colleges, baccalaureate or liberal arts colleges, professional schools and other specialized institutions, and any unclassified institutions of higher education.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, as reported in WebCASPAP data system (available at <<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>>).

doctorate 1 institutions and 55 Carnegie doctorate 2 institutions, the number receiving R&D support in any given year ranged from 46 to 50 (doctorate 1) and 44 to 54 (doctorate 2). Forty of the doctorate 1 institutions received R&D support every year and an additional 8 received support in more than 20 years. Within the doctorate 2 institutions, 39 received R&D support in all 30 years and an additional 13 received support in more than 20 years. However, the number of doctorate 1 and doctorate 2 institutions receiving "other S&E support" in any year (31 to 51 and 37 to 54, respectively) was subject to greater variation, and fewer institutions in either group received this type of support every year. All doctorate 1 and 2 institutions received "other S&E support" at least once during the period, and all but one in each group received R&D support.⁶

⁶ The fact that every research and doctorate-granting institution (except Union Institute (D1) and Biola University (D2)) received both R&D and other S&E funds at least once during the FY 1971–2000 period and most of them received both types of support in every year provides some evidence of the usefulness of the 1994 Carnegie Classification scheme for the present analysis.

Medical institutions also received Federal R&D support in most years. Among the 57 freestanding medical institutions, the number receiving R&D support in any given year ranged from 26 to 37 and the number receiving "other S&E support" ranged from 27 to 34. During the overall period, 42 medical schools received support, with 41 receiving R&D and 39 receiving "other S&E support."⁷ Twenty-two of the 41 freestanding medical schools receiving Federal R&D support received it in each of the 30 years and an additional 8 received support in more than 20 years.

⁷ The remaining 15 schools classified as medical do not appear in the NSF Division of Science Resources Statistics WebCASPAP database. Some of these may be included with the universities that they are part of (University of Connecticut Health Center, Louisiana State University Medical Center) and others may be aggregated into a single institution (University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ)-New Jersey Medical School, UMDNJ-New Jersey School of Osteopathic Medicine, UMDNJ-Robert Wood Johnson Medical School) rather than reported individually.

Two-year institutions. The number of 2-year institutions receiving Federal S&E support was never very high; those that received support did so infrequently. The number of 2-year institutions receiving R&D support increased from a low of 15 in FY 1973 to a peak of 118 in FY 1994 and then dropped to 33 in FY 1999 (see figure 4 and appendix table 1); the number receiving “other S&E support” went from a high of 266 in FY 1972 to a low of 23 in FY 1986 and then increased, fluctuating between 90 and 154 after FY 1986. (See figure 5.) Of the approximately 1,500 2-year institutions, only 491 received Federal R&D funding during the FY 1971–2000 period. Of those institutions, 219 received support in only a single year and an additional 199 received support in two to four years. Only four 2-year institutions received R&D support for more than half of the period (15 years). Nearly half of the 2-year institutions (726) received “other S&E support,” with 297 receiving such support in only one or two years and an additional 316 receiving it in three to seven years. (See appendix table 3.)

All other Carnegie institutions. Within this group, the main recipients of Federal S&E funding (in terms of number of institutions supported) were master’s or comprehensive institutions, followed by baccalaureate or liberal arts colleges. Members of this group, on average, received support more frequently than 2-year institutions but much less frequently than research, doctorate-granting, and medical institutions. For the group as a

whole, the number receiving Federal R&D support fluctuated between 273 and 373 in the 1970s, between 317 and 433 in the 1980s, and between 437 and 536 in the 1990s. (See figure 4 and appendix table 1.) The number receiving “other S&E support” declined from a peak of 806 in FY 1972 to a low of 163 in FY 1983 and then increased again, fluctuating between 464 and 596 in the 1990s. (See figure 5.)

While most of these institutions received some type of Federal S&E support at least once during the 1971–2000 period, they did not receive support consistently. Of the 529 institutions classified as comprehensive 1 and 2, 458 received R&D support and 499 received “other S&E support” at least once during the FY 1971–2000 period; among those receiving R&D support, 246 were funded in less than half of the period. Of the 612 liberal arts colleges, 438 received R&D support and 525 received “other S&E support” at least once during the FY 1971–2000 period; among those receiving R&D support, 331 were funded in less than half of the period, 217 in less than six years of the period. Of the remaining 225 institutions in the other Carnegie institutions group receiving Federal R&D support at least once, only 61 were funded in more than five years. (See appendix table 3.)

SHARE OF SUPPORT TO SELECTED CARNEGIE GROUPS

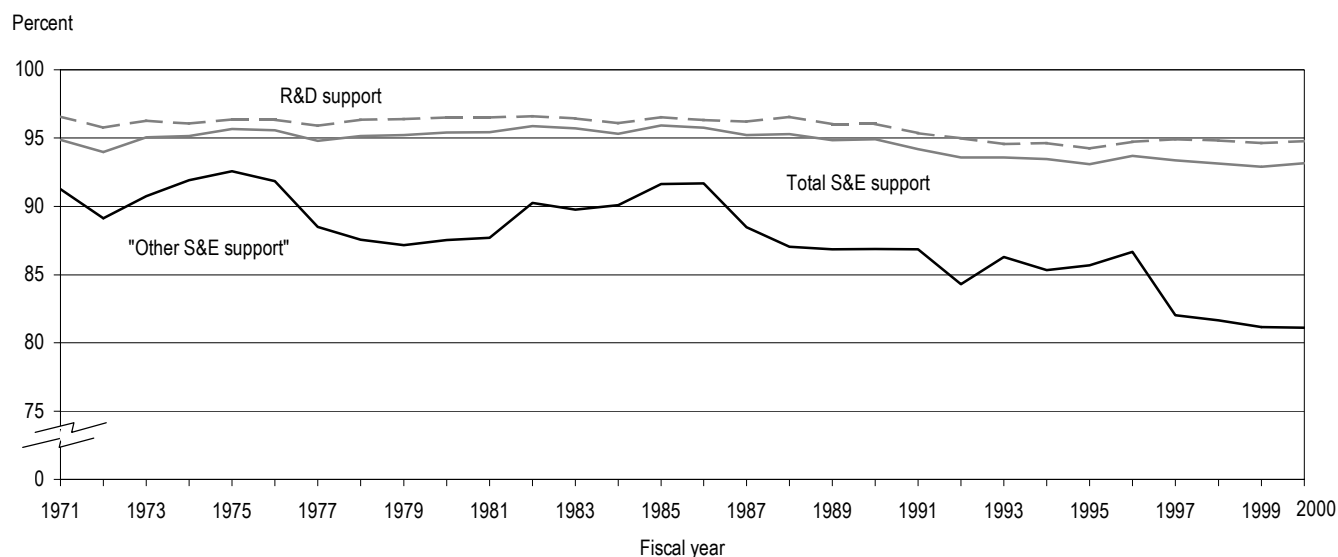
Federal S&E funds—both R&D and “other S&E”—have been historically concentrated within the research, doctorate-granting, and medical institutions. These institutions received between 93 percent and 96 percent of all S&E funds, between 94 percent and 97 percent of R&D funds, and between 81 percent and 93 percent of other S&E funds during the FY 1971–2000 period. (See figure 6 and appendix table 4.) However, there was a perceptible shift in fund shares over the 30-year period.

Most of the change in Federal R&D fund shares occurred within research, doctorate-granting, and medical institutions—with a shift away from research 1, research 2, and doctorate 1 institutions and toward the doctorate 2 and medical institutions. (See appendix table 5.) For example, the share received by research 1 institutions declined from 81 to 75 percent during the FY 1971–2000 period, while the shares received by doctorate 2 and medical institutions increased from

2 percent to 4 percent and 5 to 9 percent, respectively. The increased share of Federal R&D funds directed to medical institutions can probably be attributed to the rapid increase in the the National Institutes of Health budget, particularly during the 1990s. The combined share going to 2-year and all other Carnegie institutions increased slightly less than 2 percentage points during the 30-year period.

The nature of the change in “other S&E support” shares was quite different. The combined share going to research, doctorate-granting, and medical institutions decreased from 91 percent to 81 percent, with very little internal redistribution. Although the 2-year institutions had a slight increase in share, most of the increase in share went to all other Carnegie institutions, particularly the comprehensive institutions and other institutions. (See appendix table 5.)

Figure 6. Share of Federal S&E support to academic institutions received by 1994 Carnegie research, doctorate-granting and medical institutions, by type of support: FY 1971–2000



NOTE: S&E support includes R&D support (both R&D and R&D plant) and “other S&E support” (facilities and equipment for S&E instruction; fellowships, traineeships, and training grants; general support for S&E; and other S&E activities).

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, as reported in WebCASPAS data system (available at <<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>>).

SHIFTS IN EMPHASIS OF FEDERAL S&E SUPPORT

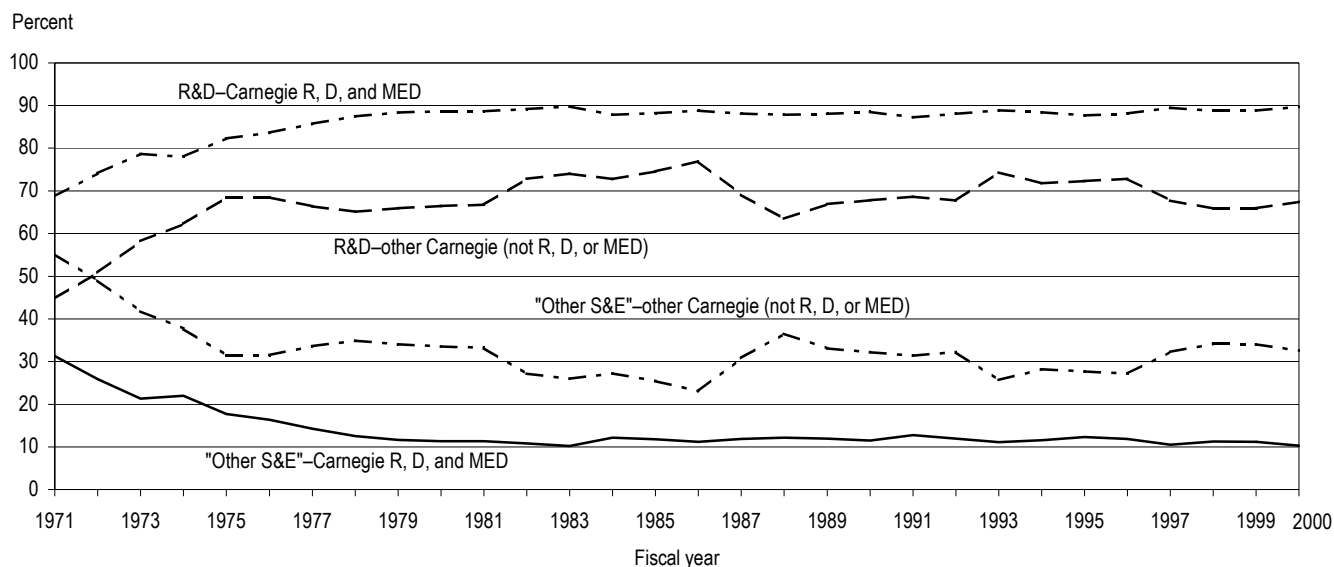
Between FY 1971 and FY 1983, the distribution of funds between R&D support and “other S&E support” changed rather dramatically. (See appendix table 6.) In FY 1971, two-thirds of Federal academic S&E funds supported R&D activities and the remaining one-third supported all other S&E activities. After FY 1971, the share devoted to R&D rose steadily, reaching a peak of 89 percent in FY 1983. After FY 1983, the R&D share fluctuated between 86 percent and 88 percent while the “other S&E” share fluctuated between 12 percent and 14 percent. Since the combined group of research, doctorate-granting, and freestanding medical institutions receive most of the S&E funds, the distribution between R&D and other S&E support over the 30-year period basically mirrored the overall distribution for all institutions. For the remaining classifications—the 2-year, master’s-granting, and baccalaureate-granting institutions—the emphasis also shifted toward R&D, but the

focus was less concentrated. (See figure 7.) The R&D share of their support never reached as high as 80 percent, and in FY 2000, only about two-thirds of the funding for these institutions was for R&D and one-third was for “other S&E support.”

The change in Federal funding emphasis between FY 1971 and FY 1983 resulted from a moderate increase in R&D support combined with a substantial decline in “other S&E support.” The latter fell, in constant dollars, from about \$2.5 billion in FY 1971 to \$900 million in FY 1983 and then increased, stabilizing around \$2 billion in the 1990s; it has still not reached the levels of the early 1970s in constant dollars.⁸ (See appendix table 7.)

⁸ Unless otherwise indicated, all references to dollars refer to 1996 constant dollars.

Figure 7. **Composition of Federal S&E support to academic institutions for two 1994 Carnegie groups of academic institutions, by type of support: FY 1971–2000**



KEY: R = research; D = doctorate-granting; MED = medical

NOTES: S&E support includes R&D support (both R&D and R&D plant) and “other S&E support” (facilities and equipment for S&E instruction; fellowships, traineeships, and training grants; general support for S&E; and other S&E activities). Other Carnegie institutions include master’s or comprehensive universities and colleges, baccalaureate or liberal arts colleges, 2-year colleges, professional schools and other specialized institutions, and any unclassified institutions of higher education.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, as reported in WebCASPAr data system (available at <<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>>).

The decline in “other S&E support” was particularly dramatic in the category of fellowship, traineeship, and training grants, which fell from \$1.4 billion in FY 1971 to about \$275 million in FY 1983—almost a fivefold decrease in about a decade’s time. After FY 1983, funding for this category exhibited a fairly steady increase, reaching a peak of just over \$800 million in FY 1999. Funding for the “other S&E support” category with the second highest level of Federal support in FY 1971—other S&E activities—fell from \$710 million to \$484 million in FY 1983, while combined funding for the two remaining “other S&E support” categories—facilities and equipment for S&E instruction and general support for S&E—decreased two-thirds, from \$429 to \$141 million, between FY 1971 and FY 1983. In contrast, Federal academic R&D support increased from about \$5.2 billion to \$7.4 billion during this same period. (See appendix table 8.)

Although “other S&E support” was never a large part of overall Federal S&E support for academic institutions during the period analyzed, the decline in both the share and level of such support had a disproportionate effect on institutions that were not classified as research, doctorate-granting, or medical. Many of these institutions lost any Federal support they may have had for their S&E activities during this period. The number of such institutions receiving support began to increase again in the latter part of the 1980s and the early 1990s, but it never reached the level of the early 1970s. It appears that only by developing an ability to compete for and obtain Federal R&D funds did many of the institutions that stopped receiving Federal S&E support during the 1970s and early 1980s regain such support. (See appendix table 2.) A number of Federal initiatives like EPSCoR, HBCU, and Tribal College programs, and S&E education programs for colleges and universities were created with the objective of improving capacity in these institutions.

FEDERAL AGENCIES PROVIDING ACADEMIC S&E SUPPORT

Seven Federal agencies—HHS, NSF, the Department of Defense (DOD), the Department of Energy (DOE), EPA, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and the USDA—are the main sources of Federal academic S&E funds. (See appendix table 7.) These seven agencies provided between 92 percent and 96 percent of all Federal academic S&E funding during the FY 1971–2000 period. However, although three of these agencies—HHS, NSF, and DOD—provided the bulk of the funds during most of this period, two of them—NSF and HHS—supported the greatest number of institutions. Consequently, the discussion in this section focuses primarily on HHS and NSF.

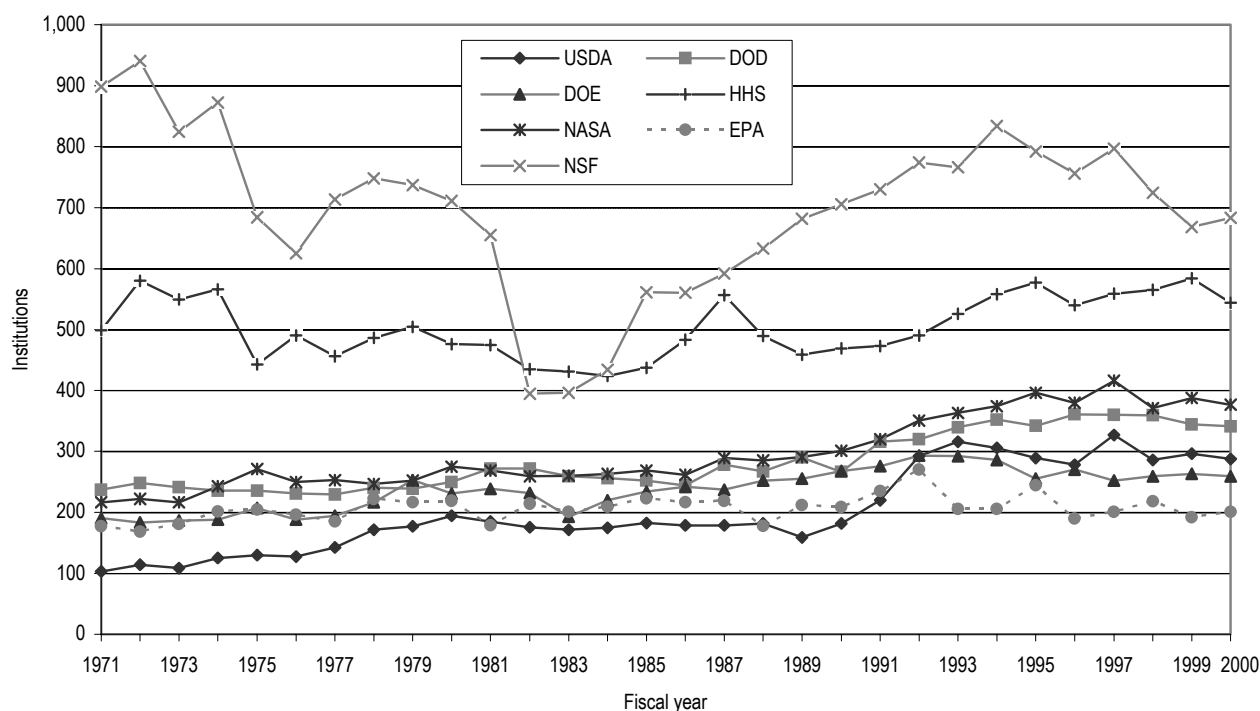
of institutions. (See figure 8 and appendix table 9.)⁹ Between the early 1970s and the early 1980s, NSF had the greatest decline in number of institutions supported; the number supported by HHS also declined, but less dramatically. The number of NSF-supported institutions decreased from a peak of 940 in FY 1972 to a low of 395 in FY 1982, then increased to 834 by FY 1994, and then decreased once again, reaching 683 in FY 2000. HHS supported 580 institutions in FY 1972; the number decreased to 424 by FY 1984 and then began a generally upward trend, culminating in a high of 584 in FY 1999. Because NSF and HHS dominated Federal funding of academic S&E activity, the overall trend in the number

Number of institutions receiving S&E support.

Throughout almost the entire FY 1971–2000 period, NSF provided S&E support to the largest number of academic institutions; HHS supported the second largest number

⁹ Before 1980, HHS was called the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and included what is now the Department of Education.

Figure 8. Number of academic institutions receiving Federal S&E support, by agency: FY 1971–2000



KEY: USDA = Department of Agriculture; DOD = Department of Defense; DOE = Department of Energy; HHS = Department of Health and Human Services; NASA = National Aeronautics and Space Administration; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; NSF = National Science Foundation.

NOTE: S&E support includes R&D support (both R&D and R&D plant) and "other S&E support" (facilities and equipment for S&E instruction; fellowships, traineeships, and training grants; general support for S&E; and other S&E activities).

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, as reported in WebCASPAR data system (available at <<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>>).

of funded institutions closely tracked the combined pattern of changes for these two agencies. The other five major funding agencies, however, exhibited a different pattern. For each of these agencies, the number of funded institutions fluctuated considerably, but the general trend was upward. The total number of institutions supported by each of the other agencies was much smaller than the number supported by NSF and HHS.

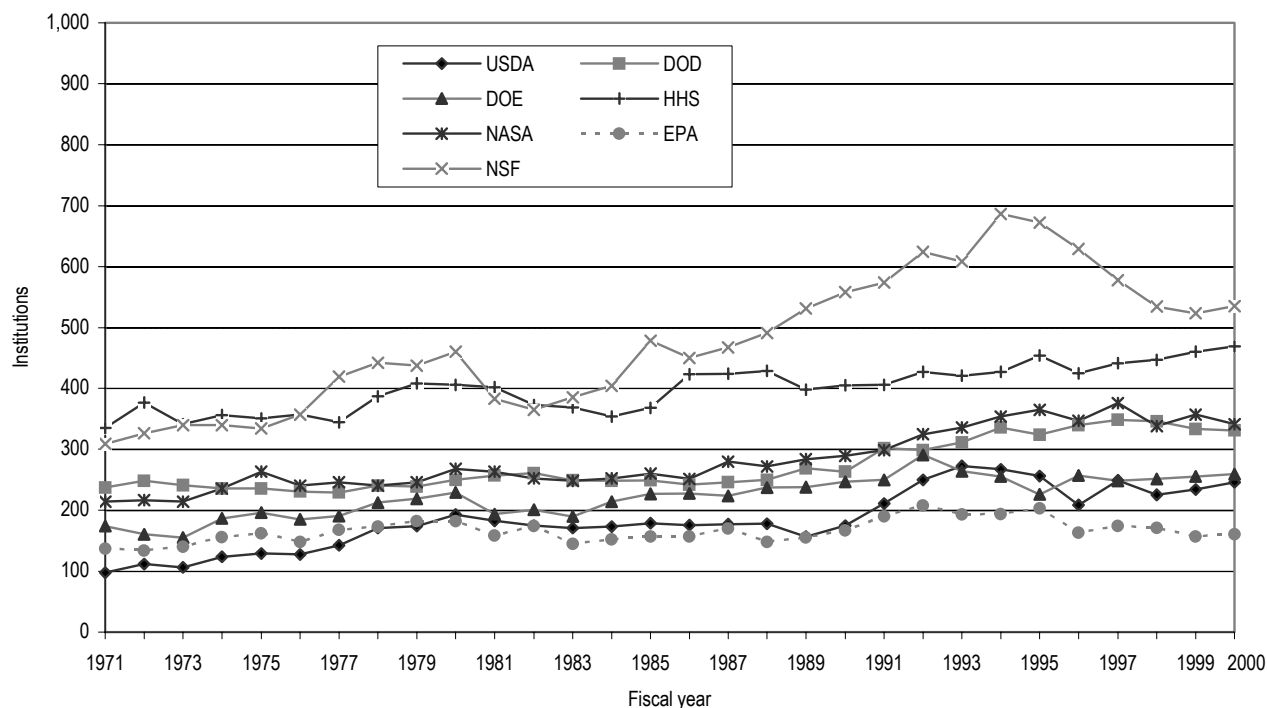
Number of institutions receiving R&D support.

During the FY 1971–2000 period, especially through the early to mid-1990s, the number of academic institutions receiving R&D support generally increased for all of the major Federal funding agencies. As with total S&E support, NSF generally provided R&D support to the largest number of institutions since the mid-1970s, followed by HHS. (See figure 9 and appendix table 9.) In FY 1994, NSF supported 686 institutions (the largest number it supported during the FY 1971–2000 period), compared with 427 supported by HHS. This gap between NSF and HHS narrowed during the rest of the 1990s; in FY 2000, NSF supported 535 institutions, HHS 469. The number of institutions provided with R&D support peaked in FY 2000 for HHS; for the other six funding agencies, the number

peaked some time during the 1990s and generally declined thereafter.

Number of institutions receiving “other S&E support.” It was in this area of support that both NSF and HHS showed the greatest decline (in both relative and absolute terms) in the number of academic institutions funded between the early 1970s and early 1980s. NSF generally supported the largest number of institutions during the FY 1970–2000 period, except for several years in the early to mid-1980s when HHS supported a larger number. (See figure 10 and appendix table 9.) However, from the beginning of the 1970s to the early 1980s, the number of institutions receiving “other S&E support” from NSF declined dramatically, from about 900 to about 200; after FY 1983, the number began to increase, peaking at 563 in FY 1997, and then declined once again, reaching 457 in FY 2000. The decline at HHS between FY 1972 and FY 1984, from 475 to approximately 300 institutions, was not as dramatic; after FY 1987, the number fluctuated between 313 and 431 at HHS. Throughout the entire 30-year period, USDA, DOD, DOE, and EPA each provided fewer than 200 academic institutions with “other S&E support” in any

Figure 9. Number of academic institutions receiving Federal R&D support, by agency: FY 1971–2000



KEY: USDA = Department of Agriculture; DOD = Department of Defense; DOE = Department of Energy; HHS = Department of Health and Human Services; NASA = National Aeronautics and Space Administration; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; NSF = National Science Foundation.

NOTE: R&D support includes support for both R&D and R&D plant.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, as reported in WebCASPAR data system (available at <<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>>).

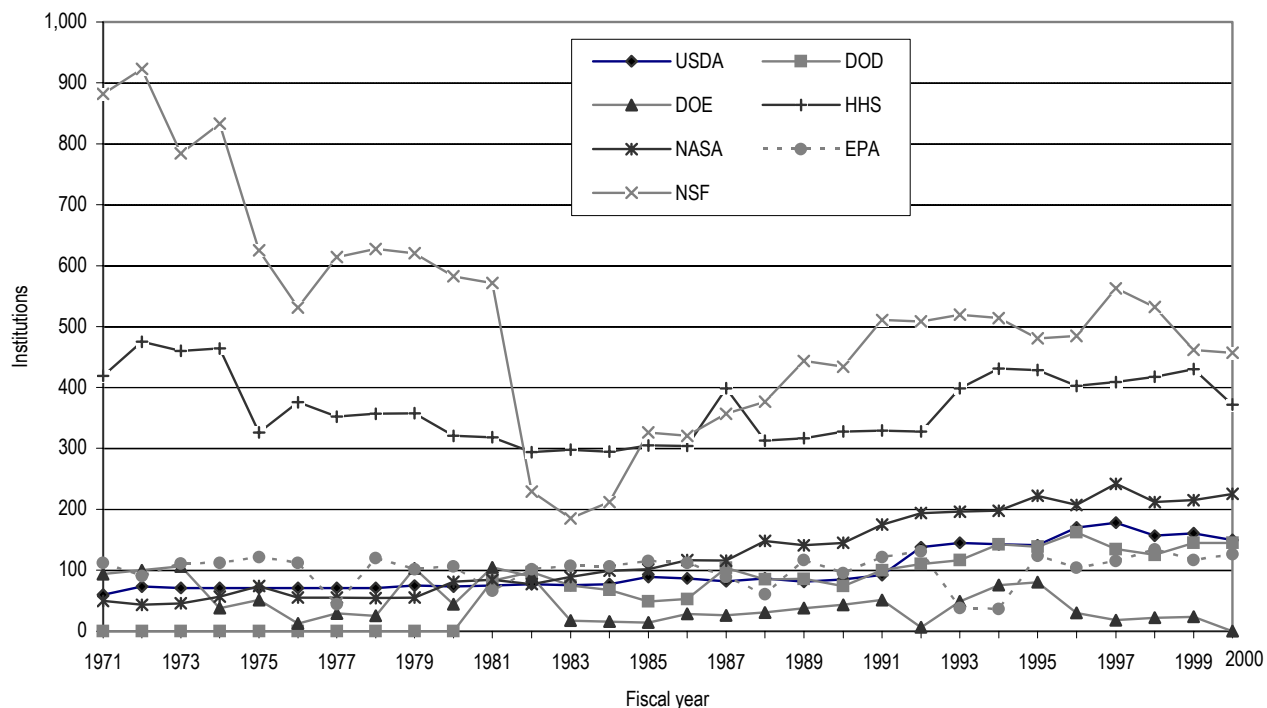
given year; for NASA, the maximum number supported in any year was 242. For USDA, DOD, and NASA, the number supported generally increased over the 30-year period; for DOE, it generally decreased and none were reported supported in FY 2000.

Percentage of supported institutions receiving R&D funding. The increasing emphasis on Federal R&D support between the early 1970s and early 1980s, characterized by the increasing percentage of academic institutions receiving R&D support, appears to have been limited to NSF and HHS. In 1972, NSF provided R&D funding to about one-third of the 940 academic institutions it supported with S&E funds. (See appendix table 2.) In FY 1982, more than 90 percent of the institutions supported by NSF received R&D funding. In FY 1971, HHS provided R&D funding to 67 percent of the 499 institutions it supported. In FY 1982, 86 percent of the institutions supported by HHS received R&D funding. For the other major funding agencies, the percentage of supported institutions receiving R&D funding either decreased or showed no clear pattern during this period. For both NSF and HHS, the percentage of

supported institutions that received R&D funding peaked during the 1980s. At NSF, although the percentage did not decline continuously thereafter, it was considerably lower than its peak by the end of the 30-year period. At HHS, several times in the 1990s, the percentage approached its peak.

Total institutions supported during FYs 1971–2000 and number of years institutions received support. Between FY 1971 and FY 2000, almost 2,000 academic institutions received some form of S&E support from NSF and about 1,200 received support from HHS. However, most of these institutions did not receive support continually throughout the period. (See figure 11.) For both NSF and HHS, most of the institutions supported received funding for less than half of the period (depending on the type of support being considered), and about half received funding for five years or less of the period. (See figure 12.) Only 23 percent of the institutions supported by NSF during FY 1971–2000 and 30 percent of those supported by HHS received funds from those agencies in more than 20 of the 30 years in the period.

Figure 10. Number of academic institutions receiving Federal "other S&E support," by agency: FY 1971–2000

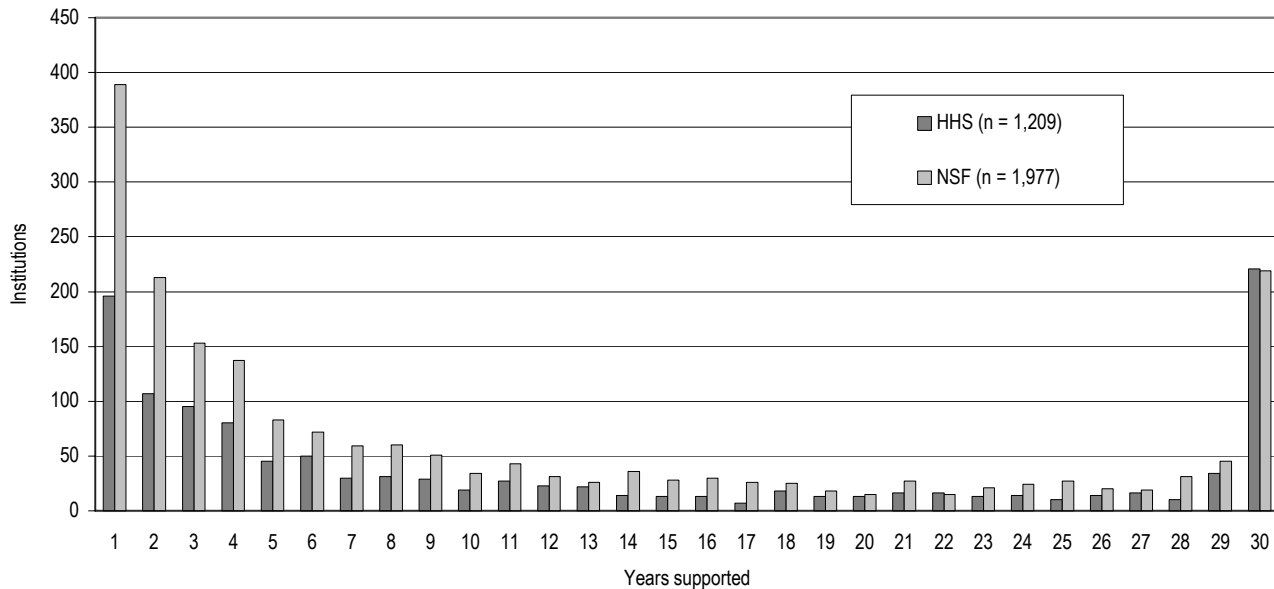


KEY: USDA = Department of Agriculture; DOD = Department of Defense; DOE = Department of Energy; HHS = Department of Health and Human Services; NASA = National Aeronautics and Space Administration; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; NSF = National Science Foundation.

NOTE: Other S&E includes support for facilities and equipment for S&E instruction; fellowships, traineeships, and training grants; general support for S&E; and other S&E activities.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, as reported in WebCASPAR data system (available at <<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>>).

Figure 11. Distribution of the academic institutions receiving HHS and NSF S&E support in FY 1971 to 2000, by number of years supported during the period



KEY: HHS = Department of Health and Human Services; NSF = National Science Foundation.

NOTE: S&E support includes R&D support (both R&D and R&D plant) and "other S&E support" (facilities and equipment for S&E instruction; fellowships, traineeships, and training grants; general support for S&E; and other S&E activities).

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, as reported in WebCASPAr data system (available at <<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>>).

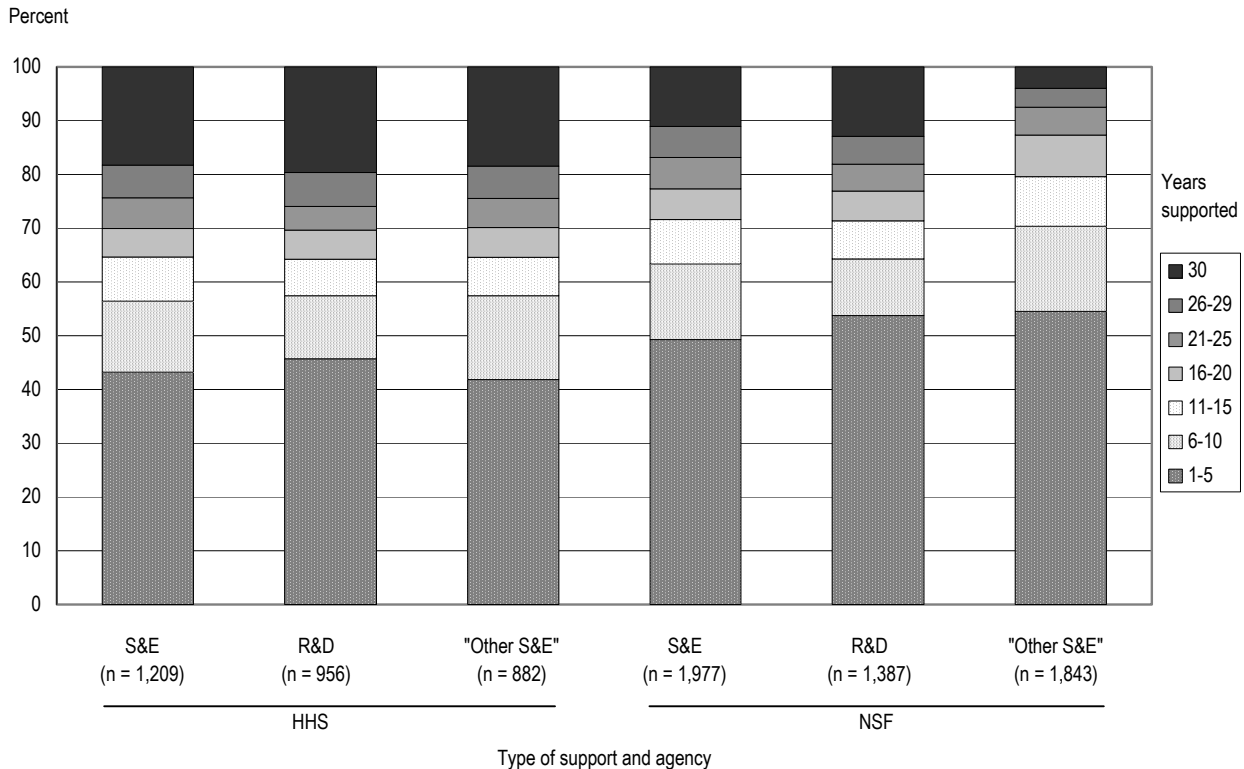
The other five major funding agencies supported considerably fewer institutions during this period, between approximately 650 and 750. (See appendix table 9.)

Shifts in funding for S&E support. The absolute constant dollar decline in "other S&E support" that occurred between the early 1970s and early 1980s occurred primarily at NSF and HHS. (See appendix table 7.) With the exception of USDA, the other funding agencies provided little support for these activities during the 1970s; DOD reported no funding in this area until FY 1981. During the FY 1971–2000 period, USDA provided between \$400 million and \$500 million in other S&E support in any given year. The large constant dollar decline in other S&E support for fellowships, traineeships, and training grants occurred mainly at HHS, where funding in this category decreased from a little more than \$1 billion in FY 1971 to \$231 million in FY 1982. (See appendix table 10.) At NSF, support in this category fell from \$141 million in FY 1971 to \$24 million in FY 1981. HHS and NSF provided almost all of the funding in this category. In the early 1970s, NSF funding also declined substantially in the general support for S&E category,

decreasing from \$190 million in FY 1971 to no funding at all in FY 1975. NSF support in this category ranged from \$34 million to \$57 million between FY 1976 and FY 1981 and then declined to \$5 million in FY 1982; after FY 1982, NSF never provided more than \$15 million of funding in this category in any given year.

As noted previously, the balance between R&D support and other S&E support changed during the FY 1971–2000 period. The nature of these changes, however, differed across the major Federal funding agencies. At NSF, the share of funds destined for R&D increased between FY 1971 and FY 1983 from 58 percent to 96 percent and then declined, reaching 84 percent in FY 1999. (See appendix table 6.) At HHS, the share of S&E funds directed to R&D increased throughout almost the entire period, from 66 percent in FY 1971 to 91 percent in FY 1983 and then to 93 percent in FY 1992 and in most years thereafter. At both DOD and NASA, the R&D portion of S&E support generally declined over the period, from close to 100 percent to around 90 percent. At DOE, the pattern was more erratic, with the R&D share of S&E funds fluctuating between 94 percent and

Figure 12. Distribution of academic institutions receiving HHS and NSF S&E support in FY 1971 to 2000, by number of years supported during the period, by type of support



KEY: HHS = Department of Health and Human Services; NSF = National Science Foundation.

NOTE: S&E support includes R&D support (both R&D and R&D plant) and "other S&E support" (facilities and equipment for S&E instruction; fellowships, traineeships, and training grants; general support for S&E; and other S&E activities).

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, as reported in WebCASPAr data system (available at <<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>>).

100 percent. EPA generally increased the R&D portion of its support during the 1970s and 1980s, from 63 percent in FY 1971 to 97 percent in FY 1988; the R&D share of support at EPA hovered around the 90 percent level after FY 1988. At USDA, the R&D share of S&E funds was lower than at any other major funding agency, although this share generally rose over the years, from 35 percent in FY 1971 to 52 percent in FY 2000.

R&D support to Carnegie groups. The share of Federal R&D funds going to the different Carnegie groups of institutions differed among the major funding agencies. As indicated previously, between 94 percent and 97 percent of all Federal R&D funding during the FY 1971–2000 period went to research, doctorate-granting, and medical institutions. For HHS and DOE, the share of R&D funding going to these institutions tended to be

larger than the average for all the major funding agencies; for the other major agencies, the share tended to be smaller. (See appendix table 4.) For every agency except DOD, the research, doctorate-granting, and medical institutions received a slightly smaller share of R&D funds by FY 2000 than they did at the beginning of the 30-year period. However, HHS, DOE, and DOD still directed between 94 and 97 percent of their R&D funds to these institutions in FY 2000 compared with 90 percent or less for NSF, NASA, USDA, and EPA.

"Other S&E support" to Carnegie groups. The share of "other S&E support" going to the different Carnegie classes of institutions also differed among the major funding agencies. As mentioned previously, the overall share of this support going to research, doctorate-granting, and medical institutions declined

10 percentage points between FY 1971 and FY 2000, from 91 percent to 81 percent. There was considerable movement in the shares provided by each agency to these institutions over the course of the 30-year period. For HHS, USDA, and DOD, the share generally was larger than the average for all agencies; for NSF and NASA,

the share generally was smaller; and for DOE and EPA, the share did not follow a consistent pattern. For most agencies, the share of “other S&E support” going to research, doctorate-granting, and medical institutions was smaller in FY 2000 than at the beginning of the 30-year period. (See appendix table 4.)

CONCLUSION

The past three decades have seen changes in both the composition and distribution of Federal support for academic S&E activity. There have been both an absolute and a relative shift in emphasis toward R&D support and away from “other S&E support.” Consequently, academic institutions receiving Federal S&E support today are much more likely to be receiving R&D support than they were 30 years ago. Accompanying this shift in emphasis has been a dramatic decline in the number of

institutions—primarily 2-year, master’s-granting, and baccalaureate-granting institutions—receiving Federal S&E support between the beginning and end of the period. Although this decline began to reverse midway through the period, fewer institutions were supported in FY 2000 than in the early 1970s. It appears that only by improving their capacity to compete for and obtain R&D funds were institutions able to regain the Federal S&E support lost in the 1970s and early 1980s.

TECHNICAL NOTE

Any academic institution reported as receiving Federal S&E support in the annual Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions during the 1971–2000 period is included in this study. To the extent possible, duplicate institutions were combined into one institution to prevent double counting. For descriptive purposes, all institutions have been assigned to their 1994 Carnegie classification. If an institution was not classified in 1994, either because it did not fit into one of the Carnegie classes or because it did not exist at that time, it was included in other. A number of institutions, particularly 2-year institutions, did not exist for at least part of the period prior to

1994 and some may have closed or merged after 1994. Table 244 in the National Center for Education Statistics' *Digest of Education Statistics: 2001* indicates that the number of 2-year institutions may have increased by more than 30 percent between 1971 and 2000. For comparison purposes, the number of institutions listed in each of the Carnegie categories is generally the number reported by Carnegie in that category in 1994. The numbers of institutions in the groups that are the main recipients of Federal S&E support—the research, doctorate-granting, and freestanding medical institutions—probably have not varied much, if at all, during the 30-year period.

APPENDIX A. FEDERAL S&E SUPPORT TO HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The number of historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) receiving Federal S&E support decreased about one-quarter—from 79 to 59—between the early 1970s and early 1980s. (See figure A-1.) This trend was less dramatic for HBCUs than for academic institutions as a whole. (See figure 1.) The number of HBCUs receiving only “other S&E support” also decreased during this period. In the mid-1980s, the number of HBCUs receiving Federal R&D support and the number receiving “other S&E support” both began to increase, although it was not until the mid-1990s that the total number supported reached the level of the early 1970s.

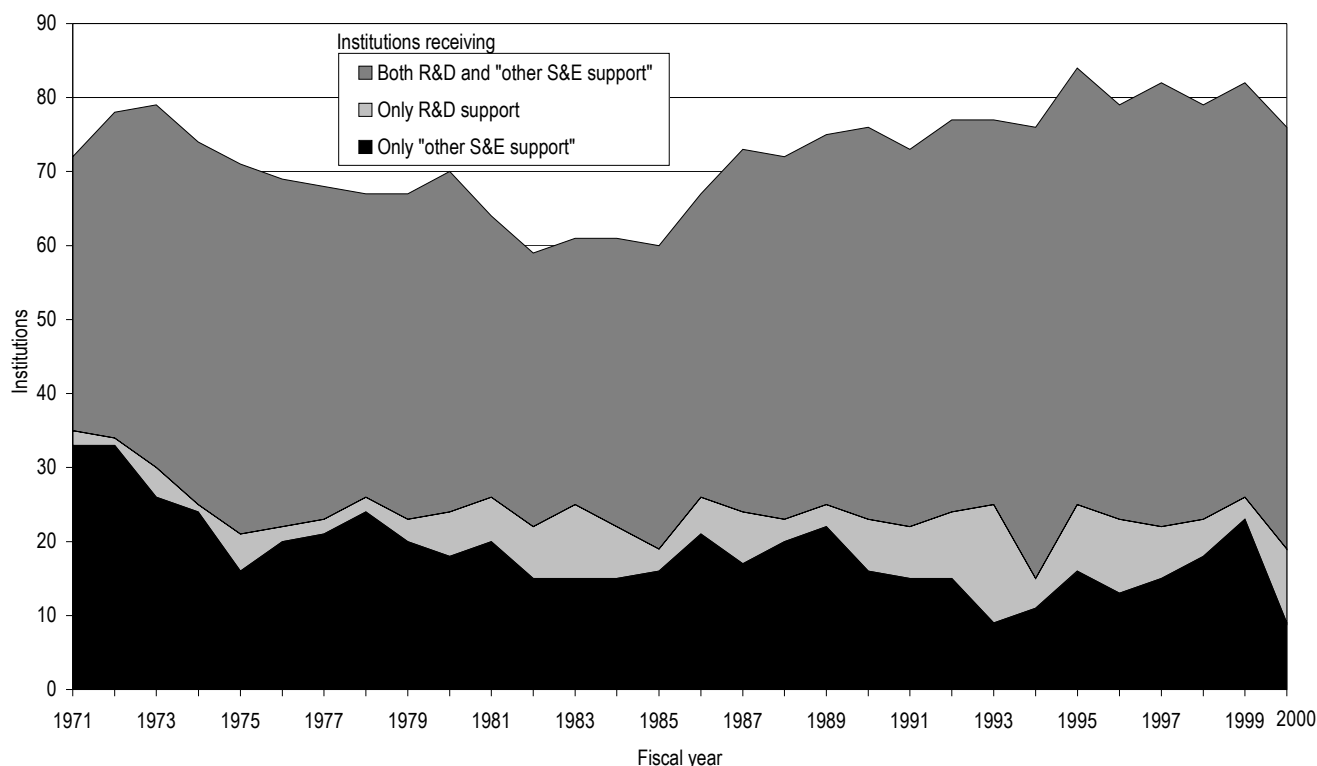
Although Federal S&E support was intermittent for most HBCUs, more than 40 percent of the 102 HBCUs

supported during FYs 1971–2000 received funding in every year, and nearly 60 percent received it in more than 20 years.¹⁰ (See figure A-2.) However, only 93 HBCUs received Federal R&D funding during the 30-year period, and only about 40 percent of those received it in more than 20 years.

Throughout the FY 1971–2000 period, the share of total S&E support directed to R&D was lower for HBCUs than for the academic sector as a whole. For

¹⁰ Although the WebCASPAR data system identifies 107 historically black colleges and universities, 3 are separate campuses of Southern University, which is consolidated in the Federal Support Survey. Consequently, only three HBCUs never received Federal S&E support during the FY 1971–2000 period.

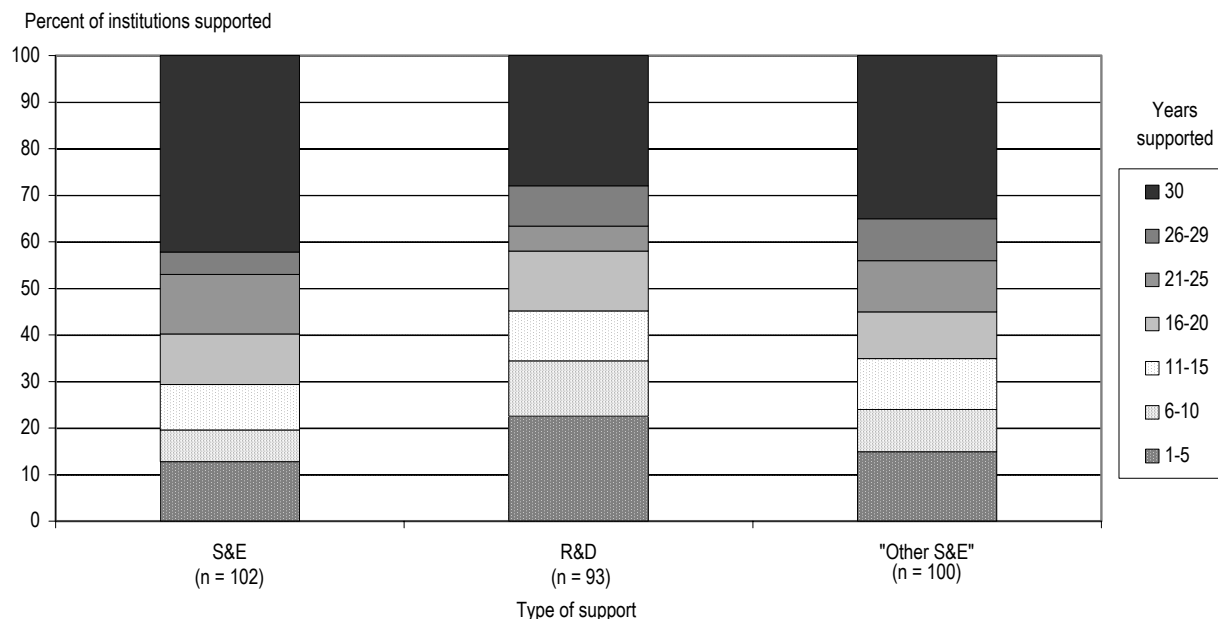
Figure A-1. Number of Historically Black Colleges and Universities receiving Federal S&E support, by type of support: FY 1971–2000



NOTE: S&E support includes R&D support (both R&D and R&D plant) and "other S&E support" (facilities and equipment for S&E instruction; fellowships, traineeships, and training grants; general support for S&E; and other S&E activities).

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, as reported in WebCASPAR data system (available at <<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>>).

Figure A-2. Distribution of Historically Black Colleges and Universities receiving Federal S&E support in FY 1971 to 2000, by number of years supported during the period, by type of support



NOTE: S&E support includes R&D support (both R&D and R&D plant) and "other S&E support" (facilities and equipment for S&E instruction; fellowships, traineeships, and training grants; general support for S&E; and other S&E activities).

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, as reported in WebCASPARE data system (available at <<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>>).

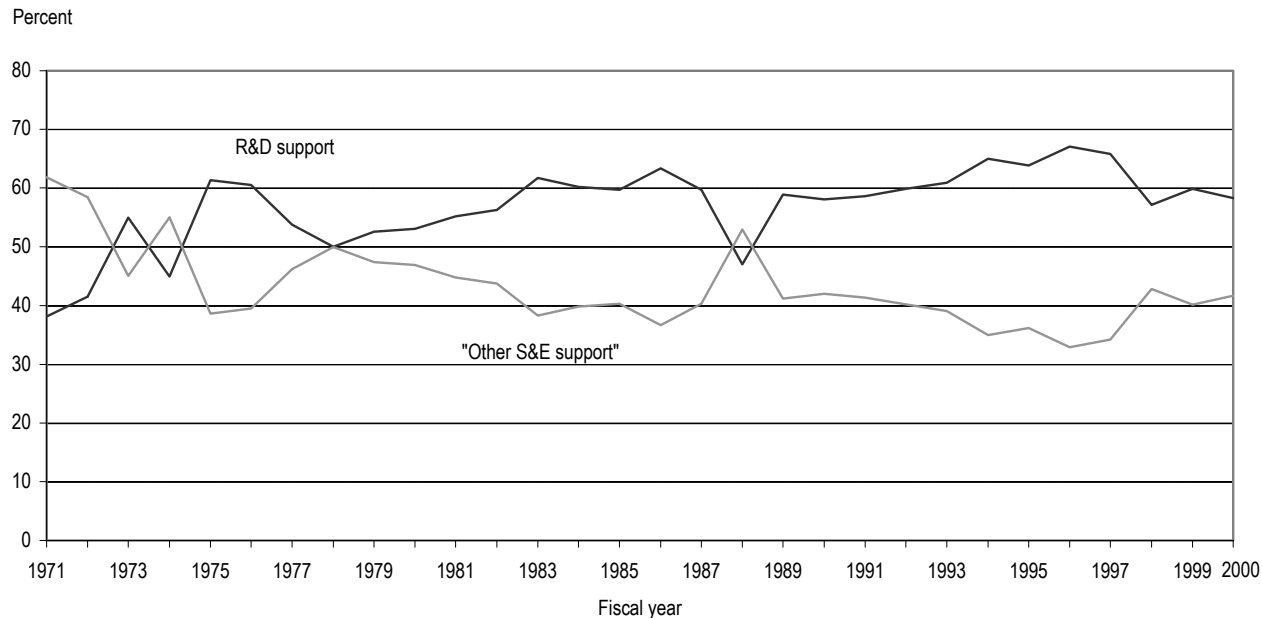
most of the period, about 60 percent of Federal S&E support for HBCUs was for R&D. In addition, the increase in the R&D share was less pronounced for HBCUs and occurred earlier. (See figure A-3 and figure 7.)

Although the HBCU share of Federal total S&E and R&D support was never large and did not change much during the FY 1971–2000 period, the share of Federal "other S&E support" rose steeply during the period. (See figure A-4.) The HBCU share of overall Federal S&E support hovered around 2 percent between 1971 and 2000. The share of R&D support increased from about 1 percent during the 1970s and 1980s to a high of 1.7 percent in FY 1995 and then declined to just a little more than 1 percent in FY 2000. The HBCU share of "other S&E support," however, increased from about 3 percent in the first half of the 1970s to about 6 percent in the second half of the 1990s. This share increase resulted from a doubling in the amount of funds provided to HBCUs for "other S&E support," while funding in this category barely changed for the academic sector as a whole. (See text table A-1).

Whereas HHS and NSF were the two main Federal sources of S&E support for the academic sector overall during almost the entire FY 1971–2000 period (see appendix table 1), the two main funding sources for HBCUs were USDA and HHS. (See text table A-2) One reason that USDA may provide proportionately more support to HBCUs than it does to academic institutions as a whole is that in 1890 the U.S. Congress created 18 Black land-grant colleges under the Morrill Act of 1862 to teach agriculture and the mechanic (engineering) arts at public universities in a number of southern states. All of these 1890 land grant institutions are current HBCUs.¹¹ During the 1970s and 1980s, USDA provided more than 40 percent of all Federal S&E support to HBCUs and HHS about 30 percent. During the 1990s, support to HBCUs was less concentrated, with USDA and HHS each providing just a little more than a quarter of the funds and three other agencies (NSF, DOD, and NASA) each providing 10 percent or more.

¹¹ For more information about the Morrill Act see <http://www.ree.usda.gov/1890/> and <http://www.nasulgc.org/1890/Profile.htm>.

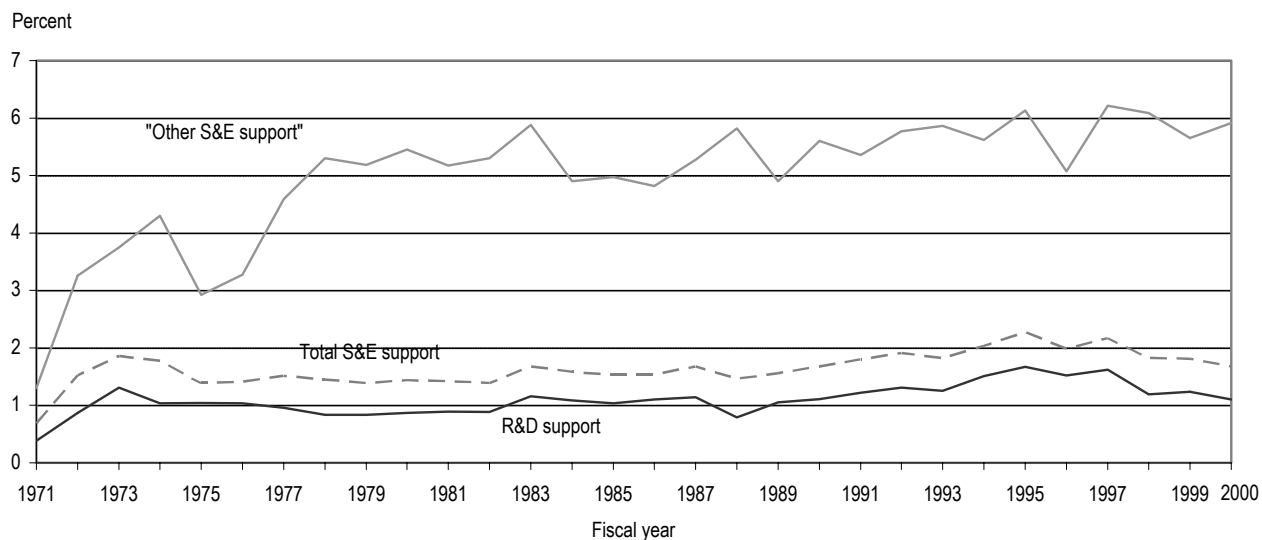
Figure A-3. **Composition of Federal S&E support to Historically Black Colleges and Universities, by type of support: FY 1971–2000**



NOTE: S&E support includes R&D support (both R&D and R&D plant) and "other S&E support" (facilities and equipment for S&E instruction; fellowships, traineeships, and training grants; general support for S&E; and other S&E activities).

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, as reported in WebCASPAR data system (available at <http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>).

Figure A-4. **Share of Federal S&E support to academic institutions received by Historically Black Colleges and Universities, by type of support: FY 1971–2000**



NOTE: S&E support includes R&D support (both R&D and R&D plant) and "other S&E support" (facilities and equipment for S&E instruction; fellowships, traineeships, and training grants; general support for S&E; and other S&E activities).

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, as reported in WebCASPAR data system (available at <http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>).

Table A-1. Federal "other S&E support" to Historically Black Colleges and Universities and to all academic institutions FY 1971–2000

(millions of 1996 constant dollars)

Period	Historically Black Colleges and Universities	All academic institutions
1971–1975.....	57	1,920
1976–1980.....	54	1,133
1981–1985.....	54	1,036
1986–1990.....	76	1,441
1991–1995.....	105	1,832
1996–2000.....	116	2,005

NOTE: "Other S&E support" includes support for facilities and equipment for S&E instruction; fellowships, traineeships, and training grants; general support for S&E; and other S&E activities.

SOURCES: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions; and WebCASPAr data system (available at <<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>>).

Table A-2. Federal S&E support to Historically Black Colleges and Universities, percent by funding agency: FY 1971–2000

(10 year averages)

Agency	1971–1980	1981–1990	1991–2000
Total.....	100	100	100
HHS.....	31	29	26
NSF.....	14	5	10
USDA.....	42	45	28
DOD.....	1	5	11
DOE.....	1	3	4
EPA.....	1	1	1
NASA.....	5	6	14

KEY: HHS = Department of Health and Human Services; NSF = National Science Foundation; USDA = Department of Agriculture; DOD = Department of Defense; DOE = Department of Energy; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; NASA = National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

NOTES: S&E includes R&D support (both the conduct of R&D and R&D plant) and "other S&E support" (facilities and equipment for S&E instruction; fellowships, traineeships, and training grants; general support for S&E; and other S&E activities).

SOURCES: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions; and WebCASPAr data system (available at <<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>>).

APPENDIX B. STATISICAL TABLES

Appendix table 1. Number of academic institutions with Federal S&E support, by type of support and 1994 Carnegie code: FY 1971–2000

Page 1 of 3

Fiscal year	All institutions	Research, doctorate-granting, and medical						2YR	All other institutions					
		Total	R1	R2	D1	D2	MED		Total	C1	C2	LA1	LA2	Other
Total S&E														
1971.....	1,248	258	89	37	51	51	30	230	760	326	45	128	185	76
1972.....	1,378	259	89	37	51	52	30	282	837	338	57	131	217	94
1973.....	1,199	257	89	37	50	52	29	215	727	309	44	122	176	76
1974.....	1,043	261	89	37	51	51	33	140	642	285	38	113	144	62
1975.....	1,004	255	89	37	49	50	30	129	620	288	40	105	136	51
1976.....	840	256	89	37	48	52	30	82	502	248	30	92	90	42
1977.....	912	257	89	37	50	50	31	120	535	260	34	88	101	52
1978.....	940	257	89	37	49	51	31	110	573	276	30	105	108	54
1979.....	928	259	89	37	50	51	32	102	567	278	32	103	104	50
1980.....	890	256	89	37	48	52	30	84	550	261	33	100	111	45
1981.....	869	258	89	37	48	52	32	82	529	253	33	100	109	34
1982.....	680	256	89	37	48	50	32	43	381	202	24	64	56	35
1983.....	674	258	89	37	49	52	31	44	372	199	18	64	56	35
1984.....	694	258	89	37	48	52	32	45	391	205	23	70	59	34
1985.....	770	260	89	37	48	53	33	37	473	242	28	100	67	36
1986.....	794	259	89	37	48	51	34	44	491	233	33	95	85	45
1987.....	1,031	262	89	37	50	53	33	145	624	284	41	109	132	58
1988.....	994	263	89	37	50	54	33	136	595	291	39	101	112	52
1989.....	1,048	263	89	37	51	54	32	178	607	286	42	104	113	62
1990.....	1,005	263	89	37	50	54	33	130	612	281	49	108	115	59
1991.....	1,111	261	89	37	48	54	33	155	695	311	43	117	149	75
1992.....	1,188	264	89	37	49	54	35	197	727	326	50	134	143	74
1993.....	1,122	264	89	37	48	54	36	180	678	311	43	122	143	59
1994.....	1,141	262	89	37	48	53	35	197	682	313	48	118	131	72
1995.....	1,131	263	89	37	49	53	35	167	701	318	44	115	140	84
1996.....	1,087	264	89	37	50	53	35	156	667	298	45	104	125	95
1997.....	1,143	264	89	37	49	54	35	175	704	313	41	114	140	96
1998.....	1,082	266	89	37	51	54	35	151	665	301	35	112	120	97
1999.....	1,092	263	89	37	49	53	35	151	678	318	36	99	127	98
2000.....	1,046	265	89	37	49	53	37	139	642	290	39	100	120	93
R&D														
1971.....	852	251	89	37	47	49	29	23	289	150	15	63	36	25
1972.....	946	249	89	37	49	48	26	39	329	166	16	70	47	30
1973.....	807	246	89	37	47	46	27	15	273	142	13	52	39	27
1974.....	824	247	89	37	47	44	30	23	277	145	13	58	35	26
1975.....	848	250	89	37	47	48	29	18	290	153	15	50	47	25
1976.....	875	252	89	37	46	50	30	17	303	168	16	53	36	30
1977.....	953	250	89	37	47	47	30	31	336	182	17	61	42	34
1978.....	1,038	252	89	37	46	49	31	58	364	190	13	69	53	39
1979.....	1,036	255	89	37	49	48	32	35	373	194	18	71	57	33

See explanatory information and SOURCE at end of table.

Appendix table 1. Number of academic institutions with Federal S&E support, by type of support and 1994 Carnegie code: FY 1971–2000

Page 2 of 3

Fiscal year	All institutions	Research, doctorate-granting, and medical						2YR	All other institutions					
		Total	R1	R2	D1	D2	MED		Total	C1	C2	LA1	LA2	Other
1980.....	1,075	253	89	37	46	51	30	38	392	203	20	80	60	29
1981.....	967	256	89	37	47	52	31	15	348	188	20	69	48	23
1982.....	903	254	89	37	47	50	31	15	317	172	21	62	35	27
1983.....	925	257	89	37	48	52	31	18	325	179	15	64	37	30
1984.....	929	256	89	37	47	52	31	19	327	173	19	69	37	29
1985.....	1,015	259	89	37	48	52	33	18	369	199	21	83	39	27
1986.....	1,017	259	89	37	48	51	34	24	367	190	22	73	42	40
1987.....	1,197	261	89	37	49	53	33	70	433	210	29	84	69	41
1988.....	1,075	261	89	37	49	53	33	34	390	199	26	80	51	34
1989.....	1,130	261	89	37	50	53	32	41	414	214	25	78	56	41
1990.....	1,185	261	89	37	49	53	33	50	437	217	30	87	66	37
1991.....	1,236	260	89	37	48	53	33	58	459	215	26	91	72	55
1992.....	1,344	263	89	37	49	53	35	71	505	246	31	105	75	48
1993.....	1,415	262	89	37	48	53	35	105	524	252	28	98	97	49
1994.....	1,434	262	89	37	48	53	35	118	527	250	36	100	90	51
1995.....	1,437	263	89	37	49	53	35	102	536	241	36	97	98	64
1996.....	1,343	263	89	37	50	52	35	80	500	235	32	93	82	58
1997.....	1,360	263	89	37	48	54	35	65	516	237	23	99	92	65
1998.....	1,284	265	89	37	50	54	35	39	490	240	19	97	75	59
1999.....	1,286	263	89	37	49	53	35	33	495	252	25	90	74	54
2000.....	1,308	264	89	37	49	52	37	56	494	244	19	89	83	59
"Other S&E"														
1971.....	1,951	255	89	37	50	50	29	224	736	317	43	126	180	70
1972.....	2,136	258	89	37	51	51	30	266	806	330	55	124	208	89
1973.....	1,839	256	89	37	50	52	28	205	689	295	43	117	170	64
1974.....	1,585	259	89	37	51	49	33	124	601	272	38	103	137	51
1975.....	1,476	250	89	37	48	47	29	118	554	264	37	93	122	38
1976.....	1,131	248	89	37	46	49	27	69	407	204	27	74	75	27
1977.....	1,185	251	89	37	47	48	30	96	419	211	28	71	80	29
1978.....	1,205	249	89	37	47	46	30	68	444	228	29	81	76	30
1979.....	1,198	252	89	36	48	48	31	72	437	229	28	78	73	29
1980.....	1,077	245	89	36	45	45	30	52	390	199	25	64	75	27
1981.....	1,106	243	89	37	44	43	30	67	398	202	25	69	83	19
1982.....	639	232	89	37	39	37	30	31	188	110	10	15	36	17
1983.....	586	231	89	37	37	40	28	29	163	95	10	13	31	14
1984.....	635	231	89	37	38	37	30	28	188	115	11	12	36	14
1985.....	870	222	89	37	31	37	28	24	312	155	20	66	49	22
1986.....	854	225	89	37	33	37	29	23	303	144	20	56	62	21
1987.....	1,273	247	89	37	46	45	30	96	465	227	28	80	98	32
1988.....	1,310	252	89	37	48	48	30	112	473	243	25	74	97	34
1989.....	1,357	251	89	37	46	49	30	154	476	240	30	77	91	38

See explanatory information and SOURCE at end of table.

Appendix table 1. **Number of academic institutions with Federal S&E support, by type of support and 1994 Carnegie code: FY 1971–2000**

Page 3 of 3

Fiscal year	All institutions	Research, doctorate-granting, and medical						2YR	All other institutions					
		Total	R1	R2	D1	D2	MED		Total	C1	C2	LA1	LA2	Other
1990.....	1,274	256	89	37	49	51	30	90	464	230	34	77	85	38
1991.....	1,504	256	89	37	47	53	30	112	568	277	32	97	114	48
1992.....	1,599	257	89	37	47	54	30	150	596	278	41	110	117	50
1993.....	1,322	255	89	37	44	52	33	99	484	254	29	89	77	35
1994.....	1,341	255	89	37	46	49	34	118	484	250	31	76	80	47
1995.....	1,368	257	89	37	46	52	33	99	506	265	26	74	88	53
1996.....	1,306	257	89	37	45	52	34	99	475	247	33	51	82	62
1997.....	1,457	254	89	36	45	51	33	135	534	270	36	70	92	66
1998.....	1,367	257	89	37	45	53	33	126	492	247	29	68	84	64
1999.....	1,400	254	89	37	45	51	32	130	508	266	27	53	90	72
2000.....	1,257	252	89	37	44	51	31	99	453	219	36	54	75	69

KEY: R1 = research 1 universities; R2 = research 2 universities 2; D1 = doctorate-granting 1 institutions; D2 = doctorate-granting 2 institutions; MED = free standing medical schools; 2YR = 2-year institutions; C1 = master's or comprehensive universities and colleges 1; C2 = master's or comprehensive universities 2; LA1 = baccalaureate or liberal arts colleges 1; LA2 = baccalaureate colleges 2; other = professional schools and other specialized institutions and any unclassified institutions

NOTES: S&E support includes both R&D support and "other S&E support." R&D support includes support for both R&D and R&D plant. "Other S&E support" includes support for facilities and equipment for S&E instruction; fellowships, traineeships, and training grants; general support for S&E; and other S&E activities. See appendix A for definition of Carnegie classifications.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, as reported in WebCASPAS data system (<<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>>).

Appendix table 2. **Percentage of academic institutions with Federal S&E support receiving R&D support, by funding agency: FY 1971–2000**

Fiscal year	All Federal	HHS	NSF	USDA	DOD	DOE	EPA	NASA
1971.....	45	67	34	95	100	91	77	99
1972.....	45	65	35	98	100	88	79	98
1973.....	45	62	41	97	100	83	77	99
1974.....	52	63	39	99	100	99	77	97
1975.....	56	79	49	99	100	95	79	97
1976.....	68	73	57	100	100	98	76	96
1977.....	68	75	59	100	100	98	91	97
1978.....	72	80	59	99	100	98	78	97
1979.....	71	81	59	98	100	87	84	98
1980.....	77	85	65	99	100	99	83	97
1981.....	71	85	58	99	94	81	88	98
1982.....	86	86	92	99	96	87	81	97
1983.....	89	86	97	99	96	98	72	95
1984.....	87	83	93	99	97	97	72	96
1985.....	84	84	85	98	99	97	70	97
1986.....	82	88	80	98	99	94	72	96
1987.....	74	76	79	99	88	95	78	97
1988.....	69	88	78	98	94	94	83	95
1989.....	68	87	78	99	93	93	73	98
1990.....	74	86	79	96	99	92	80	96
1991.....	70	86	79	96	96	91	81	93
1992.....	71	87	81	86	93	99	77	93
1993.....	79	80	79	86	91	90	94	93
1994.....	79	77	82	87	95	89	94	95
1995.....	80	79	85	89	95	89	83	92
1996.....	78	79	83	75	94	95	86	91
1997.....	74	79	73	76	97	98	87	90
1998.....	73	79	74	79	96	97	78	91
1999.....	72	79	78	79	97	97	82	92
2000.....	78	86	78	85	97	100	80	90

KEY: HHS = Department of Health and Human Services; NSF = National Science Foundation; USDA = Department of Agriculture; DOD = Department of Defense; DOE = Department of Energy; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; NASA = National Aeronautics and Space Administration

NOTES: R&D support includes support for both R&D and R&D plant. S&E support includes both R&D support and "other S&E support" (facilities and equipment for S&E instruction; fellowships, traineeships, and training grants; general support for S&E; and other S&E activities).

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, as reported in WebCASPAr data system (<<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>>).

Appendix table 3. Total number of academic institutions receiving Federal S&E support in FY 1971 to 2000, by number of years supported during the period, type of support, and selected 1994 Carnegie classification

Page 1 of 3

Years supported	Total	R1	R2	D1	D2	MED	2YR	C1	C2	LA1	LA2	Other
Total S&E												
1.....	327	0	0	1	0	2	175	5	2	4	51	87
2.....	191	0	0	0	0	2	102	7	5	1	35	39
3.....	192	0	0	0	0	1	105	1	3	0	42	40
4.....	144	0	0	0	1	0	76	7	4	4	24	28
5.....	124	0	0	0	0	0	67	13	5	1	22	16
6.....	119	0	0	0	1	1	54	11	6	4	26	16
7.....	111	0	0	1	0	0	53	11	4	1	21	20
8.....	71	0	0	0	0	0	35	11	2	5	10	8
9.....	58	0	0	0	0	0	19	6	2	4	19	8
10.....	62	0	0	0	0	1	27	9	1	7	11	6
11.....	56	0	0	0	0	0	21	8	7	2	12	6
12.....	41	0	0	0	0	0	12	8	2	5	5	9
13.....	58	0	0	0	0	0	15	16	6	4	12	5
14.....	27	0	0	0	0	1	4	8	1	1	9	3
15.....	42	0	0	0	0	0	4	15	2	4	13	4
16.....	35	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	1	7	10	3
17.....	31	0	0	1	0	0	5	8	5	8	3	1
18.....	32	0	0	0	0	3	0	10	3	5	8	3
19.....	30	0	0	0	0	1	4	11	0	6	8	0
20.....	46	0	0	0	1	0	5	22	2	7	8	1
21.....	25	0	0	0	0	1	2	11	2	6	3	0
22.....	28	0	0	0	0	0	4	11	2	7	3	1
23.....	24	0	0	0	1	1	1	11	3	2	4	1
24.....	36	0	0	1	0	1	2	16	2	7	7	0
25.....	25	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	1	4	4	0
26.....	20	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	1	4	1	2
27.....	30	0	0	1	1	2	0	17	1	4	2	2
28.....	32	0	0	1	2	0	1	16	0	8	3	1
29.....	49	0	0	3	4	2	0	26	2	7	2	3
30.....	385	89	37	42	44	23	0	90	7	30	15	8
Any support.....	2451	89	37	52	55	42	800	419	84	159	393	321
R&D												
1.....	416	0	0	0	0	1	219	25	12	3	68	88
2.....	192	0	0	0	1	3	99	15	4	3	35	32
3.....	142	0	0	0	0	0	60	9	5	8	39	21
4.....	113	0	0	0	0	0	40	16	5	9	27	16
5.....	83	0	0	1	0	1	23	19	7	6	19	7
6.....	62	0	0	1	0	0	18	17	2	5	12	7
7.....	50	0	0	0	0	1	10	13	2	4	13	7
8.....	26	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	4	4	5	1
9.....	38	0	0	0	0	0	5	14	0	4	11	4
10.....	43	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	3	6	12	10
11.....	35	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	1	8	6	5
12.....	35	0	0	0	0	0	2	22	1	5	2	3

See explanatory information and SOURCE at end of table.

Appendix table 3. Total number of academic institutions receiving Federal S&E support in FY 1971 to 2000, by number of years supported during the period, type of support, and selected 1994 Carnegie classification

Page 2 of 3

Years supported	Total	R1	R2	D1	D2	MED	2YR	C1	C2	LA1	LA2	Other
13.....	20	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	5	6	2
14.....	21	0	0	0	0	1	1	11	1	4	2	1
15.....	15	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	5	1	1
16.....	26	0	0	0	1	1	0	14	1	6	3	0
17.....	27	0	0	0	0	1	1	11	3	4	4	3
18.....	20	0	0	0	0	2	0	9	0	3	4	2
19.....	13	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	2	4	0
20.....	15	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	1	2	0
21.....	27	0	0	1	1	2	0	10	2	4	6	1
22.....	20	0	0	1	0	0	1	13	0	4	0	1
23.....	17	0	0	0	3	1	0	9	0	4	0	0
24.....	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	1	1
25.....	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	3	1	1
26.....	18	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	1	4	1	2
27.....	28	0	0	3	2	3	1	11	1	5	1	1
28.....	16	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	2	3	1	2
29.....	27	0	0	3	5	2	0	9	1	6	1	0
30.....	313	89	37	40	39	22	0	54	4	19	3	6
Any support.....	1,884	89	37	51	54	41	491	391	67	148	290	225
"Other S&E"												
1.....	315	0	0	1	0	2	177	6	3	5	55	66
2.....	213	0	0	0	0	0	120	8	7	1	39	38
3.....	171	0	0	0	0	1	90	6	1	5	37	31
4.....	176	0	0	1	1	1	87	15	9	5	34	23
5.....	146	0	0	0	1	0	65	20	5	5	35	15
6.....	96	0	0	1	0	2	37	10	7	11	20	8
7.....	102	0	0	0	0	0	37	24	5	7	13	16
8.....	69	0	0	0	0	0	28	12	4	4	14	7
9.....	62	0	0	0	0	0	16	9	4	6	17	10
10.....	68	0	0	0	0	0	21	13	5	8	15	6
11.....	59	0	0	0	0	1	11	17	6	10	9	5
12.....	41	0	0	0	1	0	8	9	3	10	9	1
13.....	51	0	0	0	0	0	7	23	2	5	9	5
14.....	25	0	0	2	0	0	3	7	1	4	5	3
15.....	37	0	0	0	0	0	4	15	2	8	7	1
16.....	33	0	0	0	0	0	2	16	2	8	5	0
17.....	30	0	0	1	1	2	2	12	4	5	3	0
18.....	31	0	0	0	0	1	4	13	0	6	6	1
19.....	25	0	0	0	1	0	2	15	2	4	1	0
20.....	34	0	0	0	1	0	1	16	0	7	6	3
21.....	21	0	0	1	1	2	1	11	0	2	3	0
22.....	25	0	0	0	2	0	1	12	1	6	2	1
23.....	30	0	0	1	4	1	1	13	1	5	3	1
24.....	24	0	0	0	1	0	1	14	1	5	1	1
25.....	34	0	0	5	3	0	0	14	1	7	4	0

See explanatory information and SOURCE at end of table.

Appendix table 3. Total number of academic institutions receiving Federal S&E support in FY 1971 to 2000, by number of years supported during the period, type of support, and selected 1994 Carnegie classification

Page 3 of 3

Years supported	Total	R1	R2	D1	D2	MED	2YR	C1	C2	LA1	LA2	Other
26.....	32	0	0	4	5	1	0	15	0	3	1	3
27.....	35	0	0	5	7	2	0	14	1	4	2	0
28.....	17	0	1	6	0	0	0	7	0	2	1	0
29.....	33	0	1	4	5	4	0	12	1	0	3	3
30.....	235	89	35	20	21	19	0	38	5	1	7	0
Any support.....	2,270	89	37	52	55	39	726	416	83	159	366	248

KEY: R1 = research 1 universities; R2 = research 2 universities 2; D1 = doctorate-granting 1 institutions; D2 = doctorate-granting 2 institutions; MED = free standing medical schools
2YR = 2-year institutions; C1 = master's or comprehensive universities and colleges 1; C2 = master's or comprehensive universities 2; LA1 = baccalaureate or liberal arts colleges 1;
LA2 = baccalaureate colleges 2; other = professional schools and other specialized institutions and any unclassified institutions

NOTES: S&E support includes both R&D support and "other S&E support." R&D support includes support for both R&D and R&D plant. "Other S&E support" includes support for facilities and equipment for S&E instruction; fellowships, traineeships, and training grants; general support for S&E; and other S&E activities.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions as reported in WebCASPAR data system (<<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>>).

Appendix table 4. **Percentage share of Federal S&E support to 1994 Carnegie research, doctorate-granting, and medical institutions, by funding agency and type of support: FY 1971–2000**

Page 1 of 3

Fiscal year	All agencies	HHS	NSF	USDA	DOD	DOE	EPA	NASA
Total S&E								
1971.....	94.8	98.3	89.2	97.8	92.6	98.6	93.9	97.1
1972.....	94.0	97.8	89.3	93.4	91.4	98.6	91.4	96.7
1973.....	95.1	97.9	92.1	91.9	92.6	98.7	90.3	95.0
1974.....	95.1	97.8	90.8	91.8	90.1	98.7	91.3	95.4
1975.....	95.7	98.4	93.2	92.7	89.7	97.8	90.9	94.4
1976.....	95.6	98.2	92.6	92.9	90.0	97.5	91.9	95.0
1977.....	94.8	98.1	91.6	90.4	87.7	96.9	92.7	93.6
1978.....	95.2	97.9	92.3	90.0	93.8	94.9	93.2	94.1
1979.....	95.2	97.8	92.6	89.9	94.8	94.0	94.1	94.4
1980.....	95.4	97.9	92.7	89.8	94.3	96.7	92.1	94.2
1981.....	95.4	98.1	92.9	90.1	94.8	96.8	90.0	94.8
1982.....	95.9	98.1	95.7	89.7	94.7	97.7	88.8	95.1
1983.....	95.7	98.1	95.4	88.2	94.9	98.1	87.2	94.0
1984.....	95.3	98.1	94.6	88.7	93.9	97.6	88.5	93.8
1985.....	95.9	98.2	94.3	88.9	95.4	98.0	92.6	94.8
1986.....	95.8	97.9	94.3	88.7	95.4	97.6	89.6	94.1
1987.....	95.2	98.0	94.5	88.4	95.4	97.6	90.1	94.2
1988.....	95.3	98.0	93.8	89.0	95.1	96.6	89.1	93.8
1989.....	94.8	98.2	92.6	89.1	92.9	97.0	88.1	94.5
1990.....	94.9	98.2	91.6	88.4	95.4	96.3	85.8	92.5
1991.....	94.2	97.2	91.4	88.8	93.6	95.5	86.2	90.9
1992.....	93.6	96.7	91.3	88.3	93.1	95.8	86.0	88.6
1993.....	93.6	96.7	91.6	88.4	91.5	96.7	86.2	87.4
1994.....	93.4	96.6	90.0	87.9	92.5	95.5	89.2	87.8
1995.....	93.1	96.4	90.4	86.4	92.5	95.6	90.2	85.8
1996.....	93.7	96.9	90.6	86.2	92.7	94.8	91.6	88.1
1997.....	93.4	96.8	89.3	87.3	93.2	95.2	90.0	86.4
1998.....	93.1	96.8	87.0	85.9	93.6	95.9	88.6	88.9
1999.....	92.9	96.8	87.8	87.1	93.6	95.4	82.3	88.5
2000.....	93.1	96.8	88.1	86.4	94.1	94.6	87.0	86.6
R&D								
1971.....	96.6	99.0	95.2	97.1	92.6	98.6	94.9	97.1
1972.....	95.8	98.6	94.1	89.1	91.4	98.7	91.8	96.9
1973.....	96.3	99.0	95.2	87.1	92.6	98.8	91.4	95.4
1974.....	96.1	98.9	94.0	86.6	90.1	98.7	91.7	96.0
1975.....	96.4	98.9	95.8	87.2	89.7	97.8	91.4	94.7
1976.....	96.4	98.9	95.4	87.5	90.0	97.5	92.8	95.8
1977.....	95.9	98.9	95.1	88.2	87.7	97.0	92.8	94.8
1978.....	96.3	98.7	95.8	90.0	93.8	95.0	94.1	95.1
1979.....	96.4	98.6	95.9	90.1	94.8	94.1	94.1	95.4
1980.....	96.5	98.7	95.4	89.8	94.3	97.1	92.9	94.9
1981.....	96.5	98.9	95.4	90.4	95.1	98.0	90.2	95.1
1982.....	96.6	98.9	95.7	89.5	94.9	97.9	89.9	95.5
1983.....	96.4	98.9	95.4	87.0	95.3	98.1	88.9	94.3
1984.....	96.1	99.0	95.1	85.9	93.2	97.8	88.8	94.4

See explanatory information and SOURCE at end of table.

Appendix table 4. **Percentage share of Federal S&E support to 1994 Carnegie research, doctorate-granting, and medical institutions, by funding agency and type of support: FY 1971–2000**

Page 2 of 3

Fiscal year	All agencies	HHS	NSF	USDA	DOD	DOE	EPA	NASA
1985.....	96.5	98.9	94.7	86.9	94.9	98.1	93.6	95.2
1986.....	96.3	98.6	94.6	86.8	95.0	97.7	91.1	94.4
1987.....	96.2	98.7	94.9	86.8	95.3	97.7	90.5	94.9
1988.....	96.6	98.6	94.2	89.6	95.2	96.7	89.8	94.7
1989.....	96.0	98.8	92.9	89.7	92.3	97.1	90.5	95.2
1990.....	96.0	98.8	91.9	89.6	95.0	96.5	85.8	93.9
1991.....	95.4	97.7	92.1	90.2	93.5	95.9	86.3	92.8
1992.....	95.0	97.2	91.5	90.6	92.9	96.0	85.4	94.1
1993.....	94.6	97.0	92.2	90.3	91.0	96.7	86.5	92.6
1994.....	94.6	97.1	89.6	89.8	93.0	95.8	89.3	91.3
1995.....	94.2	97.0	90.6	87.5	92.5	96.5	91.3	88.5
1996.....	94.7	97.5	90.6	86.9	92.6	95.2	91.8	91.4
1997.....	94.9	97.4	92.4	89.6	93.4	95.2	89.6	89.7
1998.....	94.8	97.2	90.3	88.1	93.3	95.9	89.2	92.0
1999.....	94.6	97.4	90.0	88.1	93.6	95.4	81.9	91.1
2000.....	94.8	97.3	90.0	88.1	93.9	94.6	86.7	89.0
"Other S&E"								
1971.....	91.3	97.2	80.7	98.2	NA	98.4	92.1	95.1
1972.....	89.1	95.9	74.5	95.9	NA	96.5	90.2	92.6
1973.....	90.7	94.2	74.6	94.7	NA	96.1	87.9	88.0
1974.....	91.9	94.5	71.0	94.9	NA	98.5	89.9	88.1
1975.....	92.6	95.9	76.9	96.1	NA	93.7	87.7	90.3
1976.....	91.8	93.7	69.6	96.3	NA	96.7	84.9	87.9
1977.....	88.5	92.9	65.7	92.0	NA	88.3	87.3	74.7
1978.....	87.6	92.4	62.1	89.9	NA	81.9	80.5	72.2
1979.....	87.2	90.9	64.0	89.8	NA	92.3	94.1	71.3
1980.....	87.5	91.1	70.5	89.8	NA	83.3	79.6	83.5
1981.....	87.7	91.2	72.5	89.7	87.8	58.0	86.2	88.9
1982.....	90.3	90.4	94.8	89.8	91.2	84.8	69.2	89.4
1983.....	89.8	90.4	96.9	89.3	82.6	98.1	71.6	89.9
1984.....	90.1	89.4	87.5	91.1	98.4	69.5	85.4	83.9
1985.....	91.6	90.9	86.9	90.6	98.2	29.2	72.0	88.4
1986.....	91.7	90.9	87.8	90.6	98.3	41.4	54.9	89.5
1987.....	88.5	89.9	88.7	90.2	96.5	37.1	86.6	82.3
1988.....	87.0	90.3	89.9	88.3	94.3	42.0	64.4	81.6
1989.....	86.9	91.0	89.5	88.4	96.5	56.4	65.9	82.0
1990.....	86.9	91.1	89.3	87.1	99.3	47.1	85.6	76.2
1991.....	86.9	90.7	86.5	87.3	94.1	58.5	86.1	74.0
1992.....	84.3	89.6	89.4	85.4	94.6	85.3	91.6	54.9
1993.....	86.3	91.7	85.9	86.0	94.8	95.6	82.0	60.2
1994.....	85.3	88.9	92.2	85.8	89.2	67.9	87.5	60.7
1995.....	85.7	88.7	89.1	85.1	92.5	65.2	79.4	67.7

See explanatory information and SOURCE at end of table.

Appendix table 4. **Percentage share of Federal S&E support to 1994 Carnegie research, doctorate-granting, and medical institutions, by funding agency and type of support: FY 1971–2000**

Page 3 of 3

Fiscal year	All agencies	HHS	NSF	USDA	DOD	DOE	EPA	NASA
1996.....	86.7	89.3	90.8	85.4	93.5	62.4	89.9	62.5
1997.....	82.0	89.7	68.0	84.4	91.5	93.7	93.9	60.8
1998.....	81.6	91.4	67.9	83.8	95.9	96.2	82.3	70.2
1999.....	81.2	90.4	75.7	86.1	93.8	95.9	86.8	70.1
2000.....	81.1	90.5	74.5	84.5	96.2	NA	90.2	71.6

KEY: HHS = Department of Health and Human Services; NSF = National Science Foundation; USDA = Department of Agriculture; DOD = Department of Defense; DOE = Department of Energy; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; NASA = National Aeronautics and Space Administration; NA = not applicable because no funds for "other S&E support."

NOTES: S&E support includes both R&D support and "other S&E support." R&D support includes support for both the conduct of R&D and R&D plant. "Other S&E support" includes support for facilities and equipment for S&E instruction; fellowships, traineeships, and training grants; general support for S&E; and other S&E activities.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, as reported in WebCASPAS data system (<<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>>).

Appendix table 5. **Percentage share of Federal S&E support, by type of support and selected 1994 Carnegie code: FY 1971–2000**

Page 1 of 3

Fiscal year	All institutions	Research, doctorate-granting, and medical						2YR	All other institutions					
		Total	R1	R2	D1	D2	MED		Total	C1	C2	LA1	LA2	Other
Total S&E														
1971.....	100.0	94.8	77.4	7.6	2.6	2.7	4.6	0.5	4.7	2.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.0
1972.....	100.0	94.0	77.0	7.0	2.6	2.6	4.7	0.3	5.7	2.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.2
1973.....	100.0	95.1	78.3	7.1	2.2	2.5	4.9	0.2	4.7	2.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.9
1974.....	100.0	95.1	78.2	6.6	2.0	2.4	6.0	0.2	4.7	2.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.0
1975.....	100.0	95.7	78.1	7.3	1.8	2.6	5.9	0.1	4.2	2.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.9
1976.....	100.0	95.6	78.0	7.0	1.8	2.8	6.0	0.2	4.3	2.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.9
1977.....	100.0	94.8	77.7	7.0	1.6	2.6	5.9	0.3	4.9	2.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.9
1978.....	100.0	95.2	78.2	6.5	1.8	2.9	5.7	0.2	4.6	2.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0
1979.....	100.0	95.2	78.6	6.5	1.6	2.8	5.7	0.3	4.5	2.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8
1980.....	100.0	95.4	79.1	6.4	1.5	2.9	5.5	0.2	4.4	2.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8
1981.....	100.0	95.4	79.8	6.3	1.4	2.6	5.3	0.2	4.4	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8
1982.....	100.0	95.9	80.1	6.5	1.4	2.6	5.2	0.1	4.0	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9
1983.....	100.0	95.7	80.7	6.5	1.3	2.5	4.8	0.1	4.2	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8
1984.....	100.0	95.3	80.1	6.4	1.3	2.6	4.9	0.1	4.6	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.0
1985.....	100.0	95.9	80.8	6.2	1.5	2.4	5.0	0.1	4.0	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7
1986.....	100.0	95.8	80.4	6.1	1.5	2.6	5.1	0.1	4.2	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
1987.....	100.0	95.2	78.8	6.6	1.8	2.7	5.4	0.2	4.5	2.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.8
1988.....	100.0	95.3	78.9	6.3	1.6	2.8	5.7	0.2	4.5	2.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8
1989.....	100.0	94.8	78.7	5.9	1.6	2.9	5.7	0.4	4.8	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.1
1990.....	100.0	94.9	78.3	6.0	1.6	3.3	5.7	0.2	4.9	3.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9
1991.....	100.0	94.2	77.0	6.2	1.8	3.5	5.7	0.2	5.6	3.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.4
1992.....	100.0	93.6	76.1	5.8	1.8	3.6	6.2	0.2	6.2	3.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.9
1993.....	100.0	93.6	75.9	6.0	1.7	3.8	6.2	0.4	6.1	3.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.6
1994.....	100.0	93.4	75.4	6.0	1.7	3.5	6.8	0.4	6.2	3.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.6
1995.....	100.0	93.1	75.7	5.8	1.7	3.5	6.4	0.4	6.5	3.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6
1996.....	100.0	93.7	75.9	5.8	1.5	3.4	7.1	0.3	6.0	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.7
1997.....	100.0	93.4	75.0	5.8	1.6	3.7	7.3	0.3	6.3	3.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.8
1998.....	100.0	93.1	74.4	5.8	1.7	3.6	7.6	0.3	6.6	3.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.3
1999.....	100.0	92.9	74.2	5.8	1.6	3.7	7.6	0.4	6.7	3.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.4
2000.....	100.0	93.1	73.7	5.9	1.6	3.8	8.3	0.4	6.5	3.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.5
R&D														
1971.....	100.0	96.6	81.0	6.4	2.1	2.2	4.9	0.1	3.4	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.1
1972.....	100.0	95.8	80.5	6.1	2.2	2.2	4.9	0.1	4.1	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.4
1973.....	100.0	96.3	80.9	6.2	1.9	2.0	5.3	0.1	3.7	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.0
1974.....	100.0	96.1	80.0	5.9	1.8	2.2	6.2	0.1	3.9	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.1
1975.....	100.0	96.4	79.3	6.5	1.7	2.4	6.4	0.0	3.6	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.9
1976.....	100.0	96.4	79.4	6.1	1.8	2.5	6.7	0.0	3.6	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.9
1977.....	100.0	95.9	79.2	6.3	1.6	2.5	6.4	0.1	4.0	1.9	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.9
1978.....	100.0	96.3	79.6	6.0	1.7	2.8	6.2	0.1	3.5	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0
1979.....	100.0	96.4	79.9	6.1	1.5	2.7	6.1	0.2	3.4	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.9
1980.....	100.0	96.5	80.3	6.1	1.5	2.7	5.8	0.0	3.4	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9
1981.....	100.0	96.5	81.0	5.9	1.4	2.5	5.7	0.1	3.4	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.9
1982.....	100.0	96.6	80.9	6.1	1.4	2.6	5.6	0.1	3.3	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.9
1983.....	100.0	96.4	81.6	6.1	1.3	2.4	5.1	0.1	3.5	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9

See explanatory information and SOURCE at end of table.

Appendix table 5. **Percentage share of Federal S&E support, by type of support and selected 1994 Carnegie code: FY 1971–2000**

Page 2 of 3

Fiscal year	All institutions	Research, doctorate-granting, and medical						2YR	All other institutions					
		Total	R1	R2	D1	D2	MED		Total	C1	C2	LA1	LA2	Other
1984.....	100.0	96.1	80.9	6.0	1.3	2.5	5.3	0.0	3.9	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.1
1985.....	100.0	96.5	81.3	5.9	1.6	2.4	5.3	0.1	3.4	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8
1986.....	100.0	96.3	80.9	5.8	1.6	2.6	5.5	0.0	3.6	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9
1987.....	100.0	96.2	79.6	6.4	1.8	2.6	5.8	0.1	3.7	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8
1988.....	100.0	96.6	80.0	6.1	1.6	2.8	6.1	0.1	3.4	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8
1989.....	100.0	96.0	79.7	5.7	1.5	2.9	6.2	0.1	3.9	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2
1990.....	100.0	96.0	79.3	5.7	1.6	3.4	6.1	0.1	3.8	2.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.0
1991.....	100.0	95.4	78.1	5.7	1.8	3.4	6.3	0.1	4.5	2.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.5
1992.....	100.0	95.0	77.4	5.6	1.8	3.5	6.8	0.1	4.9	2.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.8
1993.....	100.0	94.6	76.8	5.8	1.6	3.7	6.7	0.3	5.2	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6
1994.....	100.0	94.6	76.5	5.7	1.7	3.4	7.3	0.3	5.1	2.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.6
1995.....	100.0	94.2	76.6	5.5	1.7	3.4	6.9	0.4	5.4	2.9	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.8
1996.....	100.0	94.7	76.6	5.5	1.5	3.4	7.7	0.2	5.1	2.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.9
1997.....	100.0	94.9	76.4	5.6	1.5	3.7	7.7	0.1	5.0	2.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.9
1998.....	100.0	94.8	76.1	5.6	1.5	3.5	8.1	0.1	5.1	2.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.3
1999.....	100.0	94.6	76.0	5.5	1.4	3.6	8.1	0.1	5.3	2.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.2
2000.....	100.0	94.8	75.1	5.7	1.5	3.7	8.8	0.2	5.1	2.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.2
"Other S&E"														
1971.....	100.0	91.3	69.9	10.0	3.6	3.7	4.0	1.4	7.3	4.5	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.7
1972.....	100.0	89.1	67.9	9.5	3.7	3.8	4.2	1.0	9.9	6.2	0.6	1.2	1.4	0.5
1973.....	100.0	90.7	69.3	10.2	3.1	4.4	3.8	0.7	8.5	5.3	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.3
1974.....	100.0	91.9	71.7	8.9	2.5	3.4	5.3	0.5	7.6	4.4	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.4
1975.....	100.0	92.6	72.6	10.7	2.2	3.5	3.6	0.6	6.8	4.1	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.6
1976.....	100.0	91.8	71.2	11.7	2.0	4.1	2.8	0.7	7.4	4.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8
1977.....	100.0	88.5	69.4	10.7	1.9	3.4	3.1	1.1	10.4	6.9	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.8
1978.....	100.0	87.6	69.5	9.4	2.3	3.5	2.9	0.8	11.6	7.7	0.9	0.8	1.4	0.8
1979.....	100.0	87.2	69.6	9.2	1.8	3.6	3.0	1.1	11.8	8.3	0.9	0.7	1.4	0.5
1980.....	100.0	87.5	70.7	8.6	1.4	3.9	3.0	1.2	11.3	7.8	0.7	0.5	1.8	0.4
1981.....	100.0	87.7	70.9	9.3	1.3	3.3	2.9	0.6	11.7	8.7	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.3
1982.....	100.0	90.3	73.4	9.4	1.5	3.2	2.7	0.4	9.4	7.0	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.5
1983.....	100.0	89.8	73.1	9.7	0.9	3.3	2.8	0.4	9.8	7.2	0.9	0.1	1.3	0.4
1984.....	100.0	90.1	74.7	9.5	0.7	2.9	2.2	0.4	9.5	7.3	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.3
1985.....	100.0	91.6	77.2	8.3	0.7	2.8	2.6	0.3	8.1	5.7	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.4
1986.....	100.0	91.7	76.8	8.4	1.0	2.7	2.7	0.3	8.0	5.7	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.3
1987.....	100.0	88.5	72.9	7.7	2.0	3.3	2.5	1.0	10.5	7.3	0.8	0.4	1.6	0.4
1988.....	100.0	87.0	71.5	7.8	2.0	3.2	2.5	1.0	11.9	8.5	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.4
1989.....	100.0	86.9	71.6	7.8	1.7	3.2	2.7	1.9	11.2	7.9	0.9	0.5	1.5	0.5
1990.....	100.0	86.9	71.1	8.5	1.4	3.1	2.8	0.9	12.2	8.6	1.2	0.6	1.4	0.4
1991.....	100.0	86.9	70.3	9.0	1.8	3.6	2.1	1.0	12.1	8.1	0.9	0.9	1.5	0.7
1992.....	100.0	84.3	68.0	7.5	2.2	4.5	2.1	1.2	14.5	8.9	1.1	0.7	1.4	2.3
1993.....	100.0	86.3	69.4	7.3	2.4	4.6	2.6	0.8	12.8	7.3	1.7	0.7	1.4	1.7
1994.....	100.0	85.3	67.8	8.5	1.9	4.0	3.1	0.9	13.8	9.3	1.4	0.6	1.1	1.4
1995.....	100.0	85.7	69.6	7.3	1.7	4.0	3.1	0.9	13.4	9.1	1.5	0.7	1.3	0.8

See explanatory information and SOURCE at end of table.

Appendix table 5. **Percentage share of Federal S&E support, by type of support and selected 1994 Carnegie code: FY 1971–2000**

Page 3 of 3

Fiscal year	All institutions	Research, doctorate-granting, and medical						2YR	All other institutions					
		Total	R1	R2	D1	D2	MED		Total	C1	C2	LA1	LA2	Other
1996.....	100.0	86.7	70.6	7.4	1.6	3.7	3.3	0.9	12.4	8.5	1.7	0.3	1.2	0.7
1997.....	100.0	82.0	65.0	7.2	2.2	4.0	3.6	1.9	16.0	11.2	1.4	0.7	1.6	1.1
1998.....	100.0	81.6	63.0	7.2	2.8	4.6	4.0	1.8	16.6	10.2	1.5	0.7	1.3	2.8
1999.....	100.0	81.2	62.0	7.4	2.8	4.7	4.2	2.1	16.7	10.5	1.0	0.6	1.2	3.4
2000.....	100.0	81.1	62.9	7.2	2.3	4.5	4.1	1.6	17.3	9.7	1.2	0.5	1.4	4.4

KEY: R1 = research 1 universities; R2 = research 2 universities 2; D1 = doctorate-granting 1 institutions; D2 = doctorate-granting 2 institutions; MED = free standing medical schools; 2YR = 2-year institutions; C1 = master's or comprehensive universities and colleges 1; C2 = master's or comprehensive universities 2; LA1 = baccalaureate or liberal arts colleges 1; LA2 = baccalaureate colleges 2; other = professional schools and other specialized institutions and any unclassified institutions

NOTES: S&E support includes both R&D support and "other S&E support." R&D support includes support for both R&D and R&D plant. "Other S&E support" includes support for facilities and equipment for S&E instruction; fellowships, traineeships, and training grants; general support for S&E; and other S&E activities.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, as reported in WebCASPAS data system (<<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>>).

Appendix table 6. **Percentage share of Federal S&E support to academic institutions going to R&D activities, by funding agency: FY 1971–2000**

Fiscal Year	All agencies	HHS	NSF	USDA	DOD	DOE	EPA	NASA
1971.....	67	66	58	35	100	95	63	96
1972.....	73	71	75	37	100	95	76	95
1973.....	78	76	85	37	100	94	67	95
1974.....	77	75	86	37	100	99	78	93
1975.....	82	84	86	38	100	99	87	93
1976.....	83	86	89	38	100	100	89	90
1977.....	85	87	88	41	100	98	97	94
1978.....	86	88	89	45	100	99	94	96
1979.....	87	89	90	46	100	97	91	95
1980.....	88	89	89	48	100	97	94	94
1981.....	88	89	89	49	97	97	95	95
1982.....	89	91	95	48	95	99	95	95
1983.....	89	91	96	50	97	98	90	94
1984.....	87	91	94	47	87	99	91	94
1985.....	88	90	95	47	86	100	95	95
1986.....	88	91	95	48	87	100	96	94
1987.....	87	92	93	54	86	100	90	95
1988.....	87	92	91	52	87	100	97	94
1989.....	87	92	91	51	86	100	90	95
1990.....	87	92	91	52	89	100	93	92
1991.....	86	92	88	54	87	99	90	90
1992.....	87	93	91	56	87	99	90	86
1993.....	88	93	90	55	87	98	93	84
1994.....	87	93	88	54	85	99	93	89
1995.....	87	93	88	54	87	97	90	87
1996.....	87	93	86	51	90	99	87	89
1997.....	88	93	87	56	89	99	91	89
1998.....	87	93	86	49	90	99	91	86
1999.....	87	92	84	53	94	99	91	88
2000.....	88	93	88	52	91	100	90	86

KEY: HHS = Department of Health and Human Services; NSF = National Science Foundation; USDA = Department of Agriculture; DOD = Department of Defense; DOE = Department of Energy; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; NASA = National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

NOTES: R&D support includes support for both the conduct of R&D and R&D plant. S&E support includes both R&D support and "other S&E support" (facilities and equipment for S&E instruction; fellowships, traineeships, and training grants; general support for S&E; and other S&E activities).

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, as reported in WebCASPAr data system (<<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>>).

Appendix table 7. **Federal S&E support to academic institutions, by funding agency and type of support: FY 1971–2000**

(Millions of constant 1996 dollars)

Page 1 of 3

Fiscal year	All agencies	HHS	NSF	USDA	DOD	DOE	EPA	NASA
Total S&E								
1971.....	7,831	3,480	1,296	717	832	354	91	448
1972.....	8,299	3,916	1,464	762	779	304	74	380
1973.....	7,534	3,574	1,283	785	712	294	85	340
1974.....	7,811	4,250	1,283	744	526	284	88	282
1975.....	7,256	3,730	1,268	752	493	321	100	279
1976.....	7,149	3,639	1,199	794	512	348	80	287
1977.....	7,529	3,739	1,271	771	600	468	104	272
1978.....	8,332	3,920	1,277	823	951	562	121	274
1979.....	8,700	4,206	1,306	822	1,028	533	130	280
1980.....	8,557	4,074	1,297	793	993	553	146	306
1981.....	8,243	3,848	1,132	800	1,182	505	110	299
1982.....	7,881	3,550	1,108	806	1,304	439	128	269
1983.....	8,280	3,793	1,164	825	1,370	466	73	297
1984.....	8,867	4,123	1,315	854	1,342	490	73	304
1985.....	9,876	4,681	1,468	888	1,444	615	89	342
1986.....	9,875	4,697	1,404	825	1,603	559	94	359
1987.....	11,080	5,423	1,384	872	1,653	615	96	401
1988.....	11,443	5,616	1,381	929	1,725	672	83	456
1989.....	12,155	5,924	1,613	870	1,792	683	103	558
1990.....	12,168	6,039	1,680	886	1,560	647	109	596
1991.....	13,319	6,509	1,838	970	1,723	741	130	667
1992.....	13,994	6,845	1,996	1,034	1,647	770	164	750
1993.....	13,664	6,487	1,991	1,010	1,954	785	163	779
1994.....	14,451	7,263	2,129	985	1,970	663	151	778
1995.....	14,750	7,259	2,256	972	1,889	650	168	849
1996.....	14,450	7,429	2,206	876	1,786	656	103	771
1997.....	14,807	7,785	2,206	962	1,680	635	160	809
1998.....	15,566	8,365	2,371	839	1,655	612	192	894
1999.....	17,241	9,396	2,577	903	1,720	622	171	992
2000.....	18,596	10,589	2,641	1,011	1,878	651	139	950
R&D								
1971.....	5,285	2,288	757	250	832	336	57	430
1972.....	6,034	2,781	1,101	283	779	290	57	361
1973.....	5,852	2,732	1,088	287	712	278	57	323
1974.....	6,034	3,194	1,102	276	526	282	69	263
1975.....	5,924	3,128	1,092	286	493	319	87	259
1976.....	5,930	3,122	1,069	300	512	347	71	258
1977.....	6,379	3,247	1,120	320	600	460	101	255
1978.....	7,197	3,439	1,141	369	951	556	113	262
1979.....	7,597	3,757	1,172	377	1,028	516	119	267
1980.....	7,498	3,626	1,155	378	993	536	137	288
1981.....	7,227	3,443	1,012	393	1,142	491	105	283
1982.....	6,978	3,220	1,057	390	1,239	432	121	256
1983.....	7,378	3,442	1,118	413	1,331	457	66	278

See explanatory information and SOURCE at end of table.

Appendix table 7. **Federal S&E support to academic institutions, by funding agency and type of support: FY 1971–2000**

(Millions of constant 1996 dollars)

Page 2 of 3

Fiscal year	All agencies	HHS	NSF	USDA	DOD	DOE	EPA	NASA
1984.....	7,729	3,769	1,236	397	1,164	487	67	287
1985.....	8,654	4,232	1,396	422	1,237	613	84	323
1986.....	8,721	4,273	1,330	398	1,402	558	90	338
1987.....	9,662	4,963	1,288	467	1,421	614	87	381
1988.....	9,922	5,168	1,258	487	1,495	671	80	427
1989.....	10,570	5,464	1,464	443	1,542	682	93	528
1990.....	10,643	5,562	1,526	458	1,391	644	101	551
1991.....	11,471	6,019	1,620	523	1,498	733	117	602
1992.....	12,139	6,399	1,820	575	1,434	760	148	645
1993.....	12,014	6,058	1,788	557	1,691	770	152	654
1994.....	12,625	6,771	1,870	535	1,670	655	140	688
1995.....	12,773	6,736	1,989	523	1,649	631	152	740
1996.....	12,594	6,897	1,898	446	1,603	649	90	684
1997.....	13,041	7,239	1,925	535	1,502	629	145	716
1998.....	13,573	7,751	2,027	415	1,497	603	174	765
1999.....	15,030	8,690	2,175	479	1,611	613	155	868
2000.....	16,397	9,853	2,315	527	1,714	651	124	816
"Other S&E"								
1971.....	2,546	1,192	538	467	0	17	34	18
1972.....	2,264	1,135	364	479	0	14	18	19
1973.....	1,682	842	195	498	0	16	28	18
1974.....	1,777	1,056	181	468	0	2	19	20
1975.....	1,332	602	177	466	0	2	13	20
1976.....	1,219	517	130	494	0	1	9	29
1977.....	1,150	493	152	452	0	8	3	16
1978.....	1,135	481	136	455	0	6	7	12
1979.....	1,103	449	134	445	0	16	11	13
1980.....	1,058	449	143	415	0	17	8	17
1981.....	1,016	405	120	407	40	15	5	15
1982.....	904	330	51	416	66	6	7	14
1983.....	902	350	47	412	39	9	7	19
1984.....	1,138	354	79	457	178	3	6	18
1985.....	1,222	449	72	466	207	1	4	18
1986.....	1,154	425	74	427	201	1	4	21
1987.....	1,418	460	96	405	232	1	9	20
1988.....	1,520	448	123	441	229	1	3	30
1989.....	1,586	461	148	428	251	1	10	30
1990.....	1,525	477	155	427	169	2	8	46
1991.....	1,848	491	218	448	226	8	13	65
1992.....	1,855	446	177	459	213	10	16	106
1993.....	1,650	429	202	453	263	15	11	125
1994.....	1,826	491	260	450	300	8	10	89
1995.....	1,978	523	267	448	240	19	16	109

See explanatory information and SOURCE at end of table.

Appendix table 7. **Federal S&E support to academic institutions, by funding agency and type of support: FY 1971–2000**

(Millions of constant 1996 dollars)

Page 3 of 3

Fiscal year	All agencies	HHS	NSF	USDA	DOD	DOE	EPA	NASA
1996.....	1,856	532	308	430	183	7	14	87
1997.....	1,766	546	280	427	178	6	15	93
1998.....	1,993	615	344	424	158	9	18	129
1999.....	2,211	706	402	425	109	9	15	124
2000.....	2,199	735	326	484	164	0	14	135

KEY: HHS = Department of Health and Human Services; NSF = National Science Foundation; USDA = Department of Agriculture; DOD = Department of Defense; DOE = Department of Energy; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; NASA = National Aeronautics and Space Administration

NOTES: S&E support includes both R&D support and "other S&E support." R&D support includes support for both R&D and R&D plant. "Other S&E support" includes support for facilities and equipment for S&E instruction; fellowships, traineeships, and training grants; general support for S&E; and other S&E activities.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, as reported in WebCASPAR data system (<<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>>).

Appendix table 8. **Federal S&E support to academic institutions, by type of support: FY 1971–2000**

(Millions of constant 1996 dollars)

Fiscal year	Total S&E	R&D			Other S&E support				
		Total R&D	Conduct of R&D	R&D plant	Total "Other S&E support"	Facilities and equipment for S&E instruction	Fellowships, traineeships, and training grants	General support for S&E	Other S&E activities
1971.....	7,831	5,285	5,185	100	2,546	96	1,407	333	710
1972.....	8,299	6,034	5,917	118	2,264	84	1,238	266	676
1973.....	7,534	5,852	5,719	132	1,682	41	878	119	644
1974.....	7,811	6,034	5,951	83	1,777	10	932	248	587
1975.....	7,256	5,924	5,809	116	1,332	13	520	120	678
1976.....	7,149	5,930	5,872	58	1,219	8	422	180	609
1977.....	7,529	6,379	6,297	82	1,150	7	415	171	557
1978.....	8,332	7,197	7,125	72	1,135	10	433	156	535
1979.....	8,700	7,597	7,535	62	1,103	13	398	180	511
1980.....	8,557	7,498	7,431	67	1,058	7	375	163	513
1981.....	8,243	7,227	7,182	45	1,016	7	334	151	523
1982.....	7,881	6,978	6,930	47	904	1	269	122	512
1983.....	8,280	7,378	7,323	55	902	4	276	138	484
1984.....	8,867	7,729	7,659	70	1,138	3	274	158	703
1985.....	9,876	8,654	8,499	155	1,222	7	344	162	708
1986.....	9,875	8,721	8,580	141	1,154	7	327	148	672
1987.....	11,080	9,662	9,365	297	1,418	18	376	306	717
1988.....	11,443	9,922	9,668	254	1,520	17	387	215	901
1989.....	12,155	10,570	10,284	286	1,586	20	411	238	916
1990.....	12,168	10,643	10,478	165	1,525	22	458	167	878
1991.....	13,319	11,471	11,288	183	1,848	37	525	216	1,071
1992.....	13,994	12,139	11,911	228	1,855	42	557	175	1,081
1993.....	13,664	12,014	11,738	276	1,650	35	560	71	984
1994.....	14,451	12,625	12,399	226	1,826	51	660	142	973
1995.....	14,750	12,773	12,424	348	1,978	53	688	269	968
1996.....	14,450	12,594	12,346	248	1,856	49	636	219	952
1997.....	14,807	13,041	12,770	271	1,766	29	664	168	906
1998.....	15,566	13,573	13,422	151	1,993	22	732	230	1,008
1999.....	17,241	15,030	14,865	165	2,211	45	806	300	1,060
2000.....	18,596	16,397	16,166	232	2,199	58	732	304	1,104

NOTE: S&E includes R&D support (both the conduct of R&D and R&D plant) and "other S&E support" (facilities and equipment for S&E instruction; fellowships, traineeships, and training grants; general support for S&E; and other S&E activities).

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, as reported in WebCASPAr data system (<<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>>).

Appendix table 9. Number of academic institutions receiving Federal S&E support, by funding agency and type of support: FY 1971–2000

Page 1 of 3

Fiscal year	All agencies	HHS	NSF	USDA	DOD	DOE	EPA	NASA
Total S&E								
1971.....	1,248	499	898	103	237	191	177	217
1972.....	1,378	580	940	114	248	184	169	222
1973.....	1,199	549	824	109	241	187	181	217
1974.....	1,043	566	872	125	236	188	202	243
1975.....	1,004	443	684	130	236	207	205	271
1976.....	840	490	625	128	231	188	196	250
1977.....	912	456	713	143	229	195	185	253
1978.....	940	486	748	172	240	217	222	247
1979.....	928	504	737	177	239	253	217	252
1980.....	890	476	711	195	250	231	219	275
1981.....	869	474	655	185	272	239	179	269
1982.....	680	435	395	176	272	232	214	259
1983.....	674	431	396	172	259	193	201	260
1984.....	694	424	434	175	256	220	210	263
1985.....	770	437	561	183	252	234	223	269
1986.....	794	483	560	179	244	242	217	262
1987.....	1,031	556	592	179	278	237	219	289
1988.....	994	489	633	182	267	252	178	285
1989.....	1,048	459	682	159	290	255	212	291
1990.....	1,005	469	705	182	266	268	209	301
1991.....	1,111	473	730	220	316	276	235	320
1992.....	1,188	490	774	292	320	293	270	351
1993.....	1,122	526	766	316	340	292	206	363
1994.....	1,141	558	834	306	352	286	206	374
1995.....	1,131	577	792	289	342	255	244	396
1996.....	1,087	540	756	278	361	270	190	380
1997.....	1,143	559	797	327	360	252	201	416
1998.....	1,082	565	724	286	359	259	218	371
1999.....	1,092	584	668	296	344	263	192	388
2000.....	1,046	544	683	288	341	259	201	377
R&D								
1971.....	563	335	309	98	237	174	137	214
1972.....	617	377	326	112	248	161	134	217
1973.....	534	341	340	106	241	155	140	214
1974.....	547	356	340	124	236	187	156	236
1975.....	558	351	334	129	236	196	162	263
1976.....	572	357	357	128	231	185	148	240
1977.....	617	344	419	143	229	191	168	246
1978.....	674	387	442	171	240	213	173	240
1979.....	663	408	437	174	239	219	182	246
1980.....	683	406	460	193	250	229	182	268
1981.....	619	402	383	183	257	194	158	263
1982.....	586	373	365	175	261	201	174	252
1983.....	600	369	385	171	249	190	145	248
1984.....	602	354	404	173	248	214	152	252

See explanatory information and SOURCE at end of table.

Appendix table 9. Number of academic institutions receiving Federal S&E support, by funding agency and type of support: FY 1971–2000

Page 2 of 3

Fiscal year	All agencies	HHS	NSF	USDA	DOD	DOE	EPA	NASA
1985.....	646	368	478	179	249	227	157	260
1986.....	650	423	450	176	242	228	157	251
1987.....	764	424	467	177	246	224	170	280
1988.....	685	429	491	178	250	237	148	272
1989.....	716	398	531	157	269	238	155	284
1990.....	748	405	558	175	263	247	167	289
1991.....	777	406	574	211	302	250	190	299
1992.....	839	427	624	250	299	291	208	325
1993.....	891	421	608	273	311	264	193	336
1994.....	907	427	686	267	336	255	194	354
1995.....	901	454	672	256	324	226	203	365
1996.....	843	425	629	209	340	257	163	347
1997.....	844	441	578	249	348	248	174	376
1998.....	794	447	534	225	346	251	171	338
1999.....	791	460	523	234	333	255	157	357
2000.....	814	469	535	246	331	259	161	341
"Other S&E"								
1971.....	1,215	419	882	60	0	94	112	50
1972.....	1,330	475	923	73	0	100	91	43
1973.....	1,150	460	784	71	0	106	111	46
1974.....	984	464	833	71	0	38	112	57
1975.....	922	326	625	71	0	51	121	74
1976.....	724	376	531	71	0	13	112	55
1977.....	766	352	614	71	0	29	44	55
1978.....	761	357	627	71	0	25	120	54
1979.....	761	358	620	75	0	103	102	55
1980.....	687	321	582	73	0	44	106	81
1981.....	708	318	571	75	83	105	66	84
1982.....	451	294	229	77	97	90	102	77
1983.....	423	298	185	76	75	17	107	89
1984.....	447	295	212	77	68	16	106	99
1985.....	558	305	326	89	49	14	115	102
1986.....	551	304	321	87	53	28	112	117
1987.....	808	399	357	82	104	26	89	116
1988.....	837	313	377	87	85	31	61	148
1989.....	881	317	444	81	86	38	117	141
1990.....	810	328	434	85	74	43	95	145
1991.....	936	329	511	92	100	51	121	175
1992.....	1,003	328	508	138	110	6	131	194
1993.....	838	399	519	145	117	49	38	196
1994.....	857	431	514	143	143	76	36	198
1995.....	862	429	481	141	139	80	124	222

See explanatory information and SOURCE at end of table.

Appendix table 9. **Number of academic institutions receiving Federal S&E support, by funding agency and type of support: FY 1971–2000**

Page 3 of 3

Fiscal year	All agencies	HHS	NSF	USDA	DOD	DOE	EPA	NASA
1985.....	646	368	478	179	249	227	157	260
1996.....	831	403	485	170	162	30	104	207
1997.....	923	409	563	178	135	18	115	242
1998.....	875	418	532	157	125	22	134	212
1999.....	892	430	462	161	145	24	117	215
2000.....	804	372	457	150	145	0	126	225

KEY: HHS = Department of Health and Human Services; NSF = National Science Foundation; USDA = Department of Agriculture; DOD = Department of Defense; DOE = Department of Energy; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; NASA = National Aeronautics and Space Administration

NOTES: S&E support includes both R&D support and "other S&E support." R&D support includes support for both R&D and R&D plant. "Other S&E support" includes support for facilities and equipment for S&E instruction; fellowships, traineeships, and training grants; general support for S&E; and other S&E activities.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, as reported in WebCASPAR data system (<<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>>).

Appendix table 10. NSF and HHS "other S&E support," by type of support: FY 1971–2000

(Millions of 1996 constant dollars)

Page 1 of 2

Fiscal year	Total Other S&E support	Facilities and equipment for S&E instruction	Fellowships, traineeships, and training grants	General support for S&E	Other S&E activities
NSF					
1971.....	538	40	141	190	167
1972.....	364	10	92	111	152
1973.....	195	5	50	43	96
1974.....	181	9	41	51	80
1975.....	177	—	25	0	151
1976.....	130	7	32	52	39
1977.....	152	7	33	56	56
1978.....	136	7	25	50	54
1979.....	134	6	27	57	43
1980.....	143	5	25	41	72
1981.....	120	5	24	34	56
1982.....	51	0	27	5	19
1983.....	47	0	24	2	21
1984.....	79	0	31	2	46
1985.....	72	7	35	4	26
1986.....	74	7	33	4	30
1987.....	96	11	36	7	42
1988.....	123	13	37	4	69
1989.....	148	18	40	4	87
1990.....	155	17	48	5	85
1991.....	218	24	39	7	148
1992.....	177	23	50	8	95
1993.....	202	23	51	10	118
1994.....	260	21	48	13	178
1995.....	267	18	52	15	181
1996.....	308	18	50	13	227
1997.....	280	16	50	2	212
1998.....	344	13	59	1	270
1999.....	402	14	67	11	310
2000.....	326	14	55	2	256
HHS					
1971.....	1,192	—	1,033	134	24
1972.....	1,135	1	977	130	27
1973.....	842	0	755	62	25
1974.....	1,056	0	857	183	16
1975.....	602	0	466	96	39
1976.....	517	0	376	100	41
1977.....	493	0	364	94	35
1978.....	481	0	378	95	9
1979.....	449	0	338	103	9
1980.....	449	0	335	107	6

See explanatory information and SOURCE at end of table.

Appendix table 10. NSF and HHS "other S&E support," by type of support: FY 1971–2000

(Millions of 1996 constant dollars)

Page 2 of 2

Fiscal year	Total Other S&E support	Facilities and equipment for S&E instruction	Fellowships, traineeships, and training grants	General support for S&E	Other S&E activities
1981.....	405	0	299	98	9
1982.....	330	0	231	93	5
1983.....	350	0	239	107	4
1984.....	354	0	231	118	5
1985.....	449	0	287	153	9
1986.....	425	0	272	141	12
1987.....	460	0	301	146	13
1988.....	448	0	300	136	12
1989.....	461	0	309	132	20
1990.....	477	0	336	119	22
1991.....	491	0	350	122	19
1992.....	446	0	349	76	21
1993.....	429	0	357	28	43
1994.....	491	0	404	66	21
1995.....	523	0	427	60	36
1996.....	532	0	422	71	39
1997.....	546	0	441	74	30
1998.....	615	0	475	104	35
1999.....	706	0	534	132	40
2000.....	735	—	533	160	42

KEY: — = less than \$500,000; NSF = National Science Foundation; HHS = Department of Health and Human Services

NOTE: Other S&E support includes support for facilities and equipment for S&E instruction; fellowships, traineeships, and training grants; general support for S&E; and other S&E activities.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, Survey of Federal Science and Engineering Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, as reported in WebCASPAP data system (<<http://www.nsf.gov/sbe/srs/stats.htm>>).